- R8490-5U 4/88

The State of the Region

Demographic and Economic Trends in the Northeast and Midwest

Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition
Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition
Northeast-Midwest Institute

NORTHEAST-MIDWEST CONGRESSIONAL COALITION
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST SENATE COALITION
NORTHEAST-MIDWEST INSTITUTE

In late 1976, members of Congress from the region founded the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition in recognition of the common problems facing their states and the fact that federal policies often create major obstacles to regional economic growth. The bipartisan group now includes nearly 200 members of the House of Representatives. The Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition, which was formed in 1978, has 38 members. Together the Coalitions seek to inform their members about the regional implications of national policies and proposals, and to influence those issues of greatest importance to Northeastern and Midwestern states.

The Coalitions propose legislative solutions to the economic problems of the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Midwest states, and work to assure that federal policies are equitable in their treatment of different areas of the country. Task forces help develop policy initiatives and positions on subjects ranging from the federal budget and economic development to defense, natural resources, energy, and transportation.

The Northeast-Midwest Institute was formed in 1977 at the request of members of the House and Senate who perceived the need for information and analysis of public policies to identify and further the interests of the region. The Institute seeks to encourage policies that will ease the pressures on and support the continued revitalization of the region's economy. It continually searches for new ideas and legislative options that can help older Northern states overcome their handicaps--such as high energy costs and a deteriorating infrastructure--and prudently develop their many assets, including a highly skilled work force, top quality educational institutions, and abundant natural resources.

Although members of Congress remain key clients of the Institute, the organization has developed close working relationships with governors, mayors, and other state and local officials as well. The Institute's work is used widely and relied upon by corporate and labor leaders, academics, public interest groups, associations, and journalists throughout the nation.

The states in the region served by the three organizations are Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

THE STATE OF THE REGION

Demographic and Economic Trends in the Northeast and Midwest

by

Robert Kelley and John Anthony

Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition
Northeast-Midwest Senate Coalition
Northeast-Midwest Institute

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank the following staff and interns at the Northeast-Midwest Institute and Congressional Coalition for their invaluable assistance in collecting and entering data, proofreading, editing, advising and contributing to this report: Charles Bartsch, Donald Bryant Jr., Kelly Clement, Debbie Cooney, Jan Frazer-Smith, Phyllis Fong, Byron Harris, Keith Laughlin, Stephanie Orefice, Richard Munson, Eric Schaeffer, David Siegle, Glenn Starnes, Joanne Stover, Teresa Taylor, and James Wise. Special thanks to Paula Duggan for her work on the education section and to Diane DeVaul for her writing of the energy section.

Table of Contents

Part I -- Regional Overview..... 1

Part II -- State Analyses

New England

Connecticut..... 13
Maine..... 19
Massachusetts..... 25
New Hampshire..... 31
Rhode Island..... 37
Vermont..... 43

Mid-Atlantic

Delaware..... 49
Maryland..... 55
New Jersey..... 61
New York..... 67
Pennsylvania..... 73

Midwest

Illinois..... 79
Indiana..... 85
Iowa..... 91
Michigan..... 97
Minnesota.....103
Ohio.....109
Wisconsin.....115

Part III - Tables

Population.....122
Change in Population.....124
Population Projections.....126
Labor Force.....128
Employment.....130
Changes in Employment.....132
Unemployed Workers.....134
Percent Unemployment.....136
Employees on Manufacturing Payrolls.....138
Change in Manufacturing Employment.....140
Change in Total Personal Income.....142
Per Capita Personal Income.....144
Business Starts and Failures.....146
New Capital Expenditures
by Manufacturing Establishments.....148
Total Federal Funds Spent.....150
Major Categories of Federal Spending.....152
Public High School Graduates.....154
Expenditures Per Pupil in Public Schools.....156
Public School Enrollment.....158
Comparison of Energy Expenditures and
Fossil Fuel Production.....160
Industrial Energy Consumption.....162
Average Natural Gas and Electricity Prices....164

Regional Overview

As a service to Members of Congress, state officials, and private-sector leaders, the Northeast-Midwest Institute and the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions propose to report regularly on demographic and economic trends within the region. This initial document examines recent changes in the region's population, employment, income, federal receipts, educational attainment, and energy use. Where possible, it outlines various projections for development and examines the fundamental forces driving the Northeast-Midwest economy. The report's second section reviews trends in each of the region's 18 states. The third section presents detailed tables of demographic and economic data.

Over the next several months, the Northeast-Midwest organizations will sponsor a series of briefings by some of the nation's leading demographers and economists. Future reports will examine more recent statistics and data related to immigration, labor force changes, the location of new jobs, the differences between rural and urban economies, and other important policy issues facing the region and the nation.

The Northeast-Midwest region of the United States -- encompassing the older industrial states from Maine to Maryland in the East and from Minnesota to Iowa in the West -- is changing. Certain key industries, such as steel, autos, and other durable goods, are contracting. Many individual companies are consolidating operations, reorganizing their plants to improve productivity, and moving into new, high-growth sectors. Although manufacturing will not disappear from the Northeast and Midwest, some areas have shifted focus to service and information-oriented industries.

Such economic transitions create tremendous opportunities for economic growth, but they also displace workers, disrupt communities, strain state treasuries, and alter the business climate. While the older, northern states have been burdened by such difficulties as high energy costs, high levels of population migration, and employment declines in "low-tech" industries, the region retains many assets on which economic vitality can be built -- extraordinary natural resources, a highly skilled work force, unmatched educational institutions, and an extensive public infrastructure.

Background

From late 1983 to late 1986, the nation, and much of the Northeast-Midwest region in particular, enjoyed an extended return to prosperity. Differences, of course, occurred between urban and rural areas and between inner-city and suburban economies. Moreover, numerous pockets of distress remain throughout the region. Yet overall, regional unemployment rates fell below the national average, and a net total of 3.3 million jobs was created. Per capita personal incomes in the Northeast and Midwest increased faster than those in the South and West, and capital investment rose sharply. Moreover, business starts were high and climbing, and regional businesses suffered relatively few failures.

Within the Northeast-Midwest region, New England benefited most from the nationwide economic expansion. Mid-Atlantic states prospered a bit less, while the Midwest economy, battered by the 1982-83 recession, recovered the least. A

survey of existing data suggests that the short-term economic outlook for the entire region is positive.

Policymakers, however, must pay attention to several trends which could affect the region's long-term development. Growth in the region's population, for instance, has not kept pace with the rest of the country, and the trend is expected to continue through the turn of the century. Government researchers expect population in the Northeast and Midwest to grow at only 3.8 percent throughout the 1990s, about half the national average.

The Northeast-Midwest region lost 1.3 million manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986, and it is unlikely to regain many of these positions, which were concentrated in low-technology (but high-wage) industries. As the trend toward high-technology manufacturing and high-skilled service-industry employment continues, the region will have to maintain its investment in education in order to prepare its population for skilled jobs.

Policymakers must understand and account for these economic and demographic changes if they are to develop initiatives that effectively enhance the region's economy and the quality of its citizens' lives.

Population

Between 1970 and 1986, the Northeast-Midwest region gained 3.5 million persons, a rise of only 3.5 percent to a total of 103.9 million inhabitants. The South and West, in contrast, gained 31.0 million inhabitants, a 29.2 percent increase.

Table 1: Population Changes by Region: 1970-1986
(in thousands)

	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-80		1980-86	
Region	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
New England	11,848	12,349	12,737	501	4.2	388	3.1
Mid-Atlantic	41,685	41,598	42,375	-87	-0.2	777	1.9
Midwest	46,893	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast and Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,915	2,194	2.2	1,295	1.3
South and West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U.S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Lagging Northeast-Midwest population gains result from lower birth rates and migration to southern and western states. Birth rates in the Northeast-Midwest region dropped from 18.4 per thousand women in 1970, to 14.6 in 1980, and 14.2 in 1986. Over these 16 years, the region lost 7.7 million residents as people migrated to the South and West (5.3 million between 1970 and 1980, and 2.4 million between 1980 and 1986). Eleven of the 18 Northeast-Midwest states lost population to out-migration, with New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan each losing one million or more residents.

The largest population decline was registered by pre-school and school-age children, aged 0-14, in the Northeast and Midwest. Between 1980 and 1986, the region's population of children declined by 1.3 million.

Table 2: Age of Population by Region: 1986
(in thousands)
(percentage changes since 1980 are in parentheses)

Region	0-14	15-35	35-55	above 55
New England	2,436 (-6.1)	4,351 (0.8)	3,003 (13.1)	2,946 (5.8)
Mid-Atlantic	8,350 (-5.6)	14,906 (6.5)	10,151 (8.8)	9,970 (5.7)
Midwest	10,625 (-6.1)	16,592 (-3.0)	11,100 (8.0)	10,487 (5.0)
Northeast-Midwest	21,411 (-5.9)	35,849 (1.3)	24,254 (9.0)	23,403 (5.4)
South	17,264 (5.3)	26,473 (7.0)	17,821 (19.9)	16,336 (12.2)
West	13,311 (8.9)	20,491 (5.4)	13,807 (22.1)	11,665 (11.2)
U.S. Total	51,986 (1.4)	82,813 (4.1)	55,882 (15.4)	51,404 (8.8)

Northeastern and midwestern states possessed a slightly older population in 1986 than did the West and South. Residents above 55 accounted for 22.3 percent of the region's population, compared to 19.7 percent in the West, and 20.9 percent in the South. At the other end of the spectrum, residents under the age of 15 accounted for just 20.4 percent in the Northeast-Midwest region, compared to 22.4 percent in the West and 22.2 percent in the South.

The nation's population is aging, but the trend is most pronounced in the Northeast-Midwest region. From 1980 to 1986, the number of children aged 0-14 fell by 5.9 percent, while the number of residents above 55 years old increased by 5.4 percent.

Population Changes by Subregion

Population growth varied within the Northeast-Midwest region. New England's six states -- Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont -- experienced a 4.2 percent increase during the 1970s, and a 3.2 percent rise from 1980 to 1986. Between 1970 and 1980, 241,000 persons migrated from New England, particularly from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. However, the subregion's population losses from out-migration stopped in the 1980s, and the six states gained a net of 44,000 persons in migration over the six-year period.

The five Mid-Atlantic states -- Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania -- experienced a 0.2 percent population decline in the 1970s. They lost 2.7 million persons to out-migration, with much of this decline occurring in New York. The subregion's population rose a modest 1.9 percent from 1980 through 1986.

The seven midwestern states -- Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin -- gained 1.8 million residents in the 1970s, a 3.8 percent increase. The subregion, however, lost 1.9 million people to

out-migration from 1980 to 1986, reducing the period's net population gain to 129,000, or to just a 0.3 percent increase.

Population Projections

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce projects that the Northeast-Midwest region will grow at only half the rate of the South and West for the rest of the decade. Gains for the 1990s will reach just 3.8 percent, compared to 10.0 percent for the South and West.

Table 3: Projected Population Gain by Region: 1990-2000
(in thousands)

Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
New England	12,737	13,442	14,736	705	5.5	1,294	9.6
Mid-Atlantic	42,375	43,397	44,950	1,022	2.4	1,553	3.6
Midwest	48,803	49,491	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South and West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

BEA projects that New England's population will increase by an annual rate of 9.6 percent throughout the 1990s, about 2.3 percent higher than the gains projected for the United States as a whole. Population in the six New England states will expand by 1.3 million persons during the decade, reaching 14.7 million residents by the end of the century. BEA also estimates that the subregion will create 1.0 million new jobs between 1990 and 2000, a 14.2 percent increase.

Population gains for the five Mid-Atlantic states for the 1990s will be modest -- about 3.6 percent. State population changes should range from an increase of 709,000 in New York to a 26,000 loss in Pennsylvania. New Jersey and Delaware will experience the subregion's largest percentage gains of 7.8 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively. Most of the population gains projected for the Mid-Atlantic states will occur in the large metropolitan areas along the eastern seaboard. Population in the Mid-Atlantic states will reach 44.9 million by the end of the 1990s.

Midwestern population will reach 49.5 million by 1990, an increase of 817,000 (or 1.7 percent) for the decade. Recent trends indicate that area businesses are beginning to regain domestic market share, causing out-migration to slow or reverse. BEA projects population in the seven-state area will reach 50.7 million in the year 2000, a gain of 2.4 percent throughout the 1990s.

Impact of Population Shifts on Congressional Redistricting

A decennial census is required by the Constitution. The number of House seats is fixed at 435, with each state guaranteed one and the remainder allocated by population. The allocation formula is very sensitive to marginal shifts in populations. No projection is sufficiently precise to anticipate the exact head count that will be produced by the Bureau of the Census. After the 1990 count, state legislatures will redraw district lines for the 1992 Congressional elections.

No government analyst expects northeastern and midwestern states to gain any congressional seats after the 1990 census. In fact, no one expects the 18-state region to maintain its current total of 196 seats. The issue will be the number of seats that the region will lose after the 1990 census is complete.

Varying population projections indicate that northeastern and midwestern states could lose anywhere from nine to 24 seats, but the Northeast-Midwest organizations project that the regional loss in the House of Representatives will be 14. When the 1990 Census Bureau data is applied to the redistricting process, we project New England will lose one seat, the Mid-Atlantic subregion five seats, and the Midwest a total of eight. These losses should occur as follows:

New England (1)		Midwest (8)	
Massachusetts	1	Illinois	2
		Michigan	2
Mid-Atlantic (5)		Ohio	2
New York	3	Iowa	1
Pennsylvania	2	Wisconsin	1

Northeastern and midwestern states already lost 15 seats as a result of the 1980 census. Thus, the region may lose a total of 13 percent of its representation because of population shifts in the 1970s and 1980s.

The impacts of this loss of representation are substantial. Political influence -- from the selection of the president in the Electoral College to appropriation fights in the House of Representatives -- will shift further to the South and West. Moreover, because billions of federal dollars are allocated by formulas based on population, the Northeast-Midwest region can expect reductions in its share of federal funding. Within the next few months, the Northeast-Midwest organizations hope to provide detailed estimates of this monetary loss.

The Economy

The Northeast-Midwest economy produced mixed signals in the early and mid-1980s. On the one hand, business starts and the total number of persons employed were up, and unemployment and the number of business failures were down. Yet, regional manufacturing employment continued to slide.

The following sections review recent trends in employment and business development. In the coming months, the Northeast-Midwest organizations hope to report regularly on a wide range of economic indicators.

Employment and Unemployment

National employment climbed from 99.3 million persons in 1980 to 109.3 million in 1986, an increase of 10 million persons. Approximately three of every four newly employed persons were employed by southern and western businesses.

The Northeast-Midwest region's share of the U.S. labor force fell from 45.9 percent in 1980 to 43.5 percent in 1986. Its share of total employed workers declined from 45.5 percent at the start of the decade to 43.7 percent by 1986.

By 1986, the unemployment rate for the Northeast-Midwest region dropped below the U.S. average for the first time in the decade. It fell from a 1982 peak of 10.3 percent to 6.5 percent in 1986, while the national average dropped from 9.7 percent in 1982 to 7.0 percent in 1986.

Table 4: Percent Unemployment: 1982 and 1986

Region	1982	1986
New England	7.8	3.9
Mid-Atlantic	9.2	6.0
Midwest	11.8	7.6
Northeast-Midwest	10.3	6.5
South	9.0	7.8
West	9.4	6.9
U.S. Total	9.7	7.0

From another perspective, the Northeast-Midwest region had 45.9 percent of the U.S. labor force but 50.6 percent of all U.S. unemployed in 1980. By 1986, the situation had improved to the point that the region retained 43.5 percent of the labor force but only 40.4 percent of all U.S. unemployed.

In contrast, the southern share of U.S. unemployment expanded from 26.9 percent in 1980 to 35.2 percent in 1986. The western share increased from 22.5 percent to 24.4 percent over the same time period. Of course, both of these regions also gained in their share of the labor force.

Manufacturing Employment

Despite the good news on unemployment, 1986 also marked the first time in the nation's history that the South and West topped the Northeast and Midwest in total manufacturing employment. Part of this shift was due to technological improvements and consequent downsizing of older plants in the Northeast and Midwest, as well as to permanent closings of obsolete facilities. Other firms

maintained headquarters in the Northeast or Midwest but built new branch plants in the South and West.

Manufacturing payrolls peaked in the Northeast-Midwest region at almost 11.3 million workers in 1979. This total declined to 9.4 million in 1986, a 17 percent drop. Decreases were exceptionally sharp in the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest. The Mid-Atlantic's manufacturing employment peaked in 1979 at 4.0 million. By 1986, the subregion lost 726,000 employees on manufacturing payrolls, or almost one in every five employees. Midwest manufacturing employment also peaked in 1979 at 5.8 million. Total losses over the seven-year period through 1986 amounted to 1.1 million employees, an 18 percent decline. New England's manufacturing employment suffered less, falling 7.7 percent to 1.4 million in 1986.

Manufacturing employment in the South also peaked in 1979 at 5.8 million, but regional declines during the 1980s have been modest. The region lost a total of 210,200 persons in manufacturing employment between 1979 and 1986, many of whom were in the troubled textile and petroleum industries. The loss amounted to only 3.6 percent of the South's manufacturing employment base. Western manufacturing employment fell only 0.4 percent from 1979 to 1986, when payrolls totalled 3.9 million.

Business Starts and Failures

In 1986, according to Dun & Bradstreet, 115,015 new firms were established in the Northeast and Midwest, an 8.5 percent increase over the previous year. In contrast, the number of business starts fell by 4.9 percent in the South, and by 0.9 percent in the West.

Another favorable note: Northeastern and midwestern business failures dropped from 17,553 in 1985 to 16,490 in 1986, a decline of 6.1 percent. In contrast, business failures in the South increased 24.1 percent, and those in the West rose 4.0 percent.

Table 5: Business Starts and Failures: 1986

Region	Business Starts	Business Failures
New England	27,001	1,115
Mid-Atlantic	47,522	4,488
Midwest	40,492	10,887
Northeast-Midwest	115,015	16,490
South	85,007	21,434
West	64,552	23,308
U.S. Total	264,574	61,232

New England's Economy

New England led the Northeast-Midwest economic recovery that began early in 1984. Entrepreneurs founded 27,001 new businesses in 1986, an increase of 20.5 percent from the previous year. Business failures declined from 1,228 in 1985 to 1,115 in 1986, a 9.2 percent reduction. Massachusetts business failures increased by 7.3 percent from 1985 to 1986, but all other states in the New England subregion experienced a decline in the number of firms that went out of business.

In the six years after 1980, the New England labor force expanded by 552,000 workers, a 9.0 percent increase. The subregion's employment climbed by 655,000 persons, an 11.3 percent surge. Unemployment dropped from 367,000 in 1980 to 264,000 in 1986, a favorable slide from 6.0 percent to 3.9 percent of the subregion's labor force. New England's unemployment peaked at 495,000 persons in 1982, a 7.8 percent rate, which was cut in half by 1986.

Unemployment rates in 1986 throughout New England ranged from a national low of 2.8 percent in New Hampshire and the second lowest rate in the nation of 3.8 percent in both Massachusetts and Connecticut, to a high of 5.3 percent in Maine. These rates compare favorably with the national rate of 7.0 percent in 1986.

New England's economic conditions reflect the growth of a wide range of high-technology industries including computers, telecommunications equipment, semiconductors, aircraft and aircraft engines. Other important increases have occurred in construction, personal services, and business services such as insurance, real estate and the creation and sale of "export" information systems. Connecticut and Massachusetts also prospered from increases in the number of defense contracts.

The Mid-Atlantic Economy

Gross statistics about the Mid-Atlantic economy mask the differences between service-oriented businesses located on the eastern seaboard and the industrial centers west of the Appalachian Mountains. In general, the East Coast urban economies offer higher wages, higher labor-force participation rates, lower unemployment rates, and higher entrepreneurial activities than are common in western cities such as Pittsburgh and Buffalo. The economies of cities and towns located west of the Appalachian Mountains have more in common with midwestern cities such as Cleveland and Chicago than with Philadelphia and New York.

The Mid-Atlantic's unemployment rate dropped from 7.4 percent in 1980 to 6.0 percent in 1986. By the end of 1986, all Mid-Atlantic states maintained an unemployment rate below the national average of 7.0 percent.

The magnitude of the subregion's recovery is illustrated by the fact that total employment increased by 1.1 million persons between 1980 and 1986, while the labor force expanded by only 843,000 persons. However, the Department of Commerce predicts employment in the Mid-Atlantic region will grow at the second lowest rate in the nation over the next 14 years. Most employment gains are expected in the service and trade sectors.

In the two-year period from 1985 to 1986, almost 90,000 new business "start-ups" occurred in the five Mid-Atlantic states. This growth of new business formations results mainly from the transition in towns and cities on the eastern seaboard from an older technology manufacturing base to a service-oriented economy. The subregion's business failures fell by 10.1 percent from 1985 to 1986.

The Midwestern Economy

The seven midwestern states recovered more slowly from the 1982-83 recession than did New England and the Mid-Atlantic states. In 1980, the midwestern labor force totalled 23.4 million, of which approximately 2.0 million were unemployed. The midwestern unemployment rate stood at 8.7 percent in 1980, well above the U.S. average of 7.1 percent; by 1982, it soared to 11.8 percent, with almost 2.8 million workers unemployed. By 1986, the subregion's unemployment lowered to 1.8 million persons, an annual rate of 7.6 percent which was 0.6 percent above the nation's average unemployment rate.

In 1985 and 1986, midwestern entreprenuers established 81,800 new businesses; business starts, however, fell 2.0 percent from 1985 to 1986. Over the same period, business failures totalled 22,218; business failures fell by 3.9 percent from 1985 to 1986.

The midwestern economy is very dependent on manufacturing of durable goods, the economic sector hardest hit by foreign imports. Still, manufacturing's share of the midwest economy's output has remained fairly stable over the years, as it has at the national level. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago concludes that the decline in manufacturing employment has not meant that the Midwest is any less dependent on its manufacturing sector.

Education

Reflecting the effects of the "baby bust," the nation experienced a decline in the numbers of children and youth in the population during the first half of the 1980s, a trend likely to continue into the mid-1990s. From 1980 to 1986, the population aged 5-14 years dropped by 1.4 percent nationally. The decline is greatest in the Northeast at 2 percent, followed by the Midwest at 1.4 percent, the South at 1.3 percent, and the West at 0.8 percent.

Despite this nationwide reduction in the youth population, the regions followed different patterns in public school enrollments. In line with the "baby bust," public school enrollments in the Northeast and Midwest fell during the 1980s. However, in both the South and West enrollments in the K-8 system increased each year in the decade, and enrollments in grades 9-12 began to rise again in the West in 1983 and in the South in 1984. These rising enrollments in the South and West caused a turnaround in U.S. total enrollments, with the national figures beginning to rise again for secondary grades in 1984 and for elementary grades in 1985.

Caution must be exercised in drawing conclusions from school enrollment figures, since states count students differently and a state may change its method of counting from one year to the next. However, some regional patterns are discernible. Between 1981 and 1985, school enrollments declined most

precipitously in New England. Enrollments in grades K-8 fell by 7.4 percent and in grades 9-12 by 9.9 percent over these five school years. Mid-Atlantic states experienced declines of 5.5 percent in lower and 8.2 percent in upper grades. Midwestern states showed the least decline in enrollments, with 4.5 percent in elementary and 7.0 percent in secondary grades.

During the same period, southern K-8 enrollments rose by 1.8 percent, while those in western states rose by 3.6 percent. Both regions also saw growth in their high school enrollments -- 0.3 percent in the South and 2.1 percent in the West.

The pattern of regional divergence in school enrollment figures is not repeated in the numbers for high school graduates. Here, all regions conformed to the "baby bust" trend with fewer graduates at mid-decade than at its start.

Expenditures Per Pupil in Public School
(in dollars)

Region	1981-82	1984-85	Percent Change
New England	2,815	3,832	36.1
Mid-Atlantic	3,487	4,503	29.1
Midwest	2,798	3,518	25.7
Northeast-Midwest	3,033	3,951	30.3
South	2,410	2,844	18.0
West	2,856	3,552	24.3
U.S. Total	2,766	3,449	24.7

The increases in per pupil expenditures in the Northeast and Midwest are significant given their relatively higher base level of funding at the start of the decade. For the 1981-82 school year the Mid-Atlantic states led the nation in school spending with $3,487 per pupil; these states were still in the lead in the 1984-85 school year with $4,503 per pupil. In descending order, spending in 1981-82 was as follows: West - $2,856; New England - $2,815; Midwest - $2,798; and South - $2,410. By 1984-85, the order had changed somewhat: following the Mid-Atlantic states were New England - $3,832; West $3,552; Midwest - $3,518; and South - $2,844. Thus, despite efforts by southern states to strengthen their school systems, both their spending and its rate of increase continued to trail the nation. Northeast and midwest states, meanwhile, maintained their historic commitment to spending in education.

Energy

The Northeast-Midwest region relies on energy produced in other states and other countries. Although it possesses abundant supplies of coal, it has depleted almost all of its oil and gas resources. As a consequence, northeastern and midwestern states send billions of dollars out of the region to pay for essential energy needs, making the region particularly interested in

policies that advance energy efficiency. Unlike the few major energy-producing states, the Northeast-Midwest region offsets little of its annual expense with energy production at the mine mouth or wellhead.

Comparison of Energy Expenditures and Fossil Fuel Production: 1985
(in millions of dollars)

Region	Expenditures	Value of Fossil Fuels
New England	21,033	0
Mid-Atlantic	70,233	3,100
Midwest	91,626	6,582
Northeast-Midwest	182,892	9,228
South	158,489	83,739
West	99,699	38,544
U.S. Total	441,045	131,511

New England's energy expenditures amounted to $21 billion in 1985, but the region produced no fossil fuels of its own. This pattern was virtually repeated in the Mid-Atlantic states where expenditures accounted for $70 billion and the value of fossil fuel production reached only $3 billion (or 4 percent of costs). In the Midwest, energy expenditures totalled $92 billion compared to $7 billion from fossil fuel production (or 7 percent of costs). In contrast, southern fossil fuel production was valued at $84 billion at the wellhead or mine mouth, or 53 percent of southern energy expenditures of $158 billion. The West gained $38.5 billion from fossil fuel production, or 39 percent of the region's $100-billion energy bill.

The contrast between producers and consumers becomes more dramatic at the state level. In 1985, Louisiana recognized $25 billion from its wellhead production, but spent only $13.5 billion for energy consumption; Texas spent $45.6 billion and realized $34.8 billion. Alaska produced $10.3 billion worth of fossil fuels, while its energy costs reached only $1.8 billion. In contrast, the state in the Northeast-Midwest region with the highest percentage of value of its fossil fuel production compared to its energy expenditures was Pennsylvania with only 14 percent.

The nation's total fossil fuel production was valued at $131.5 billion in 1985, compared to $441 billion in energy expenditures. For this report's comparison, the wellhead or mine mouth value of the production was counted. Much of the difference reflects electricity costs and the retail value of refined petroleum products.

Average energy prices vary dramatically among the states -- by 241 percent for natural gas and 292 percent for electricity in the continental United States. On average, natural gas costs the most in Maine and the District of Columbia, while electricity prices are highest in New Jersey and New York. Lowest-priced natural gas can be purchased in Louisiana and the lowest-priced electricity in Washington state. All of the states in the Northeast-Midwest

region have natural gas prices above the national average. In contrast, seven states in the South and four states in the West have natural gas prices below the national average.

Electricity sells above the national average in 13 of the Northeast-Midwest region's 18 states. Only Maryland, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin provide cheaper supplies of electric power. Thirteen states in the South and 12 states in the West benefit from lower-than-average electricity prices.

Energy use in the United States fell almost 2 trillion Btu between 1980 and 1985. Most energy analysts argue that energy consumption decreased as a result of higher energy prices. What is less well known, is the fact that energy consumption has increased slightly in all sectors except industrial. Between 1980 and 1985, energy consumption increased 1.3 percent in residential; 9.4 percent in commercial; 2.2 percent in transportation; while falling 11.7 percent in industrial. Industrial energy consumption peaked in 1979 at 32.6 quadrillion Btu. It fell to a low of 25.7 quadrillion Btu in 1983, and then rebounded to 27.1 quads in 1985.

Changes in industrial energy consumption, however, varied dramatically among the states. In the continental United States, industrial energy consumption increased the most in North Dakota, 215 percent. New England used 2.1 percent more industrial energy in 1985 than in 1980, with Massachusetts using 16 percent more, and Rhode Island 22 percent more. The states experiencing the largest percentage decline were Colorado and the District of Columbia, each at 31 percent. Overall, the regions with the biggest drop in industrial energy use were the Mid-Atlantic, 24 percent, and the Midwest, 13 percent. In comparison, industrial energy consumption fell just 11 percent in the South, and 5 percent in the West. Three states in the South - Georgia, Mississippi and Oklahoma - increased industrial energy consumption, while five states in the West - Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, North Dakota, and Utah - used more industrial energy in 1985 than in 1980.

CONNECTICUT

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, Connecticut experienced:

* a 2.6 percent growth in population, or an increase of 81,000 persons to a total of 3,189,000;

* an 11.1 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 167,000 employed persons, for a total of 1,674,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 5.9 percent of the labor force to 3.8 percent, or from 94,000 persons to 66,000;

* a 66 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $62.5 billion, and a 62 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $19,600 in 1986, the highest average for any state in the nation.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

Connecticut should continue to grow at a moderate pace through the remainder of this decade, and then develop at a slightly increased pace after 1990. U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 204,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps 379,000 new residents between 1990 and 2000;

* major job gains in business and personal services, finance, insurance, real estate, and high-technology manufacturing;

* further increases in Total Personal Income that will keep the state at, or near, its present position as the richest state in the nation on a per capita basis.

Population

Connecticut's population totalled 3,189,000 in 1986, a gain of 81,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow more rapidly in the latter part of the 1980s, reaching 3,393,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Connecticut's population will climb to 3,772,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 583,000 over 1986, and 379,000 more than in 1990.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1970	1980	1986	CHANGE 1970-1980 number	percent	1980-1986 number	percent
CONNECTICUT	3,032	3,108	3,189	76	2.5	81	2.6
New England	11,848	12,349	12,737	501	4.2	388	3.2
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1986	1990	2000	CHANGE 1986-1990 number	percent	1990-2000 number	percent
CONNECTICUT	3,189	3,393	3,772	204	6.4	379	11.2
New England	12,737	13,442	14,736	705	5.5	1,294	9.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Connecticut will retain its current total of six seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Connecticut's entrepreneurs established 3,223 new businesses in 1985, and 3,822 in 1986, a two-year total of 7,045 additional firms. According to Dun & Bradstreet, the number of new business "start-ups" was 18.6 percent higher in 1986 than in 1985. These new firms created 14,300 new jobs in 1985 and 16,663 more in 1986, a two-year total of 30,960. Statewide, the number of new jobs in new firms increased 16.5 percent in 1986 over 1985 totals, reflecting the strength and success of the young companies choosing to incorporate in Connecticut.

Business failures totalled 202 in 1986, a drop of 104 from 1985. The failure rate fell from 40 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 25 per 10,000 in 1986. Connecticut's business failure rate was higher than that in four other New England states--Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont--but was lower than the New England subregion as a whole and less than the rate in the District of Columbia and 44 other states.

Employment

In 1986, there were 167,000 more Connecticut residents employed than in 1980, an 11.1 percent gain. Statewide employment gains were one full percentage point above the national average gain and similar to gains experienced in the five other New England states.

Table 3: Employment Change: 1980-1986
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	G/L	Percent Change
CONNECTICUT	1,507	1,674	167	11.1
New England	5,798	6,453	655	11.3
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 94,000 persons in 1980 (5.9 percent of the labor force) to 66,000 in 1986 (3.8 percent of the labor force). Connecticut's 1986 unemployment rate was tied with that of Massachusetts, the second lowest in the nation. Only New Hampshire, at 2.8 percent, was lower.

Table 4: Unemployment Change: 1980-1986
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	G/L	Percent Change
CONNECTICUT	94	66	-28	-29.8
New England	367	264	-103	-28.1
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Connecticut lost about 46,000 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this decline resulted in large part from the closure of low-technology manufacturing plants (such as shoes and textiles), a trend which is just about complete in Connecticut and other New England states. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Connecticut to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in Connecticut should increase by 15 percent in the 1990s, to 2.129 million in the year 2000. Connecticut's favorable job mix and proximity to the massive New York City labor market should interact to add 291,000 jobs in the 1990s. Within this total, jobs in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries (FIRE) should increase by 46,000 positions. Gains as large as 170,000 additional jobs are expected in the service sector, along with an increase of 114,500 jobs in the wholesale and retail trade.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the rise in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Connecticut's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $1.054 billion in 1982 to $1.304 billion in 1985. This 23.7 percent increase is more than double the U.S. average rate of increase (11.0 percent), but still only half of the New England average increase of 40.3 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
CONNECTICUT	1,054.2	1,303.6
New England	3,932.7	5,516.5
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $37.7 billion to $62.5 billion, a 65.8 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, New England's TPI rose by 59.6 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1985, Connecticut residents earned the second highest Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) in the nation, led only by Alaska. In 1986, Connecticut vaulted into first place with a PCPI of $19,600, while Alaska's PCPI dropped to $17,744. Connecticut's PCPI was 22.9 percent higher than the national average in 1980, and 33.9 percent higher in 1986. State PCPI was 23.8 percent above the New England average in 1980, and 25.0 percent higher in 1986.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
CONNECTICUT	37,685	62,502	24,817	65.9
New England	130,368	218,634	88,266	67.7
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
CONNECTICUT	12,110	19,600	7,490	61.8
New England	10,558	17,165	6,608	62.8
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Connecticut received a total of $13.49 billion in federal funds in fiscal year 1986, an increase of about $3.1 billion over fiscal year 1981. Approximately 43.3 percent of Connecticut's federal funding came in the form of the procurement of goods and services, mostly by the Department of Defense. Connecticut, therefore, is vulnerable to changes in the military's buying habits. Another 34.4 percent of the state's federal funds came in the form of direct payments to individuals.

Each year, the Northeast-Midwest organizations prepare a detailed review of the president's proposed budget, with a 50-state breakdown of federal spending in selected programs. For 1988, the groups will issue regular updates on the budget as it proceeds through the Budget and Appropriations Committees. The following table focuses on the division between defense and

civilian spending. More detailed papers on other aspects of the federal budget will be released later.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Connecticut by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Connecticut by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	5,995	0	446	117	5,432	0
Non-DoD	7,495	1,501	554	4,526	416	498
Total	13,490	1,501	1,000	4,643	5,848	498

Percent of Total in Connecticut by Major Category
(U.S. totals)

DoD	44.1 (27.7)	0 (0)	3.3 (7.5)	0.1 (2.1)	40.3 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	55.7 (72.3)	11.1 (13.6)	4.1 (7.1)	33.6 (41.8)	3.1 (6.7)	3.7 (3.2)
Total		11.1 (13.6)	7.4 (14.6)	33.7 (43.9)	43.4 (24.8)	3.7 (3.2)

MAINE

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, Maine experienced:

* a 4.4 percent growth in population, or an increase of 49,000 persons to a total of 1,174,000 people;

* a 13.7 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 64,000 employees, for a total of 532,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 7.7 percent of the labor force to 5.3 percent, or from 39,000 unemployed persons in 1980 to 30,000 in 1986;

* a 62.2 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $15.0 billion, and a 55.4 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $12,790 in 1986;

* an increase of $984 million in federal payments to the state or a 35.7 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 22,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps 62,000 new residents between 1990 and 2000;

* major job gains in service industry, manufacturing of durable goods, and retail trade.

Population

Maine's population totalled 1,174,000 in 1986, a gain of 49,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow more rapidly in the last part of the 1980s. BEA estimates that Maine's population will climb to 1,258,000 by the year 2000, increasing by 22,000 from 1986 to 1990 and by 62,000 from 1990 to the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1970	1980	1986	CHANGE 1970-1980 number	percent	1980-1986 number	percent
MAINE	994	1,125	1,174	131	13.2	49	4.4
New England	11,848	12,349	12,737	501	4.2	388	3.2
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1986	1990	2000	CHANGE 1986-1990 number	percent	1990-2000 number	percent
MAINE	1,174	1,196	1,258	22	1.9	62	5.2
New England	12,737	13,442	14,736	705	5.5	1,294	9.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Maine will retain its current total of two seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Maine's entrepreneurs established 814 new businesses in 1985, and 1,011 in 1986, a two-year total of 1,825 additional firms. These new firms created 3,908 new jobs in 1985 and 4,534 more in 1986, a two-year total of 6,359.

Business failures totalled 80 in 1985 and 59 in 1986. The failure rate decreased slightly from 33.2 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 24.2 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 64,000 more Maine residents employed compared to 1980, a 13.7 percent gain. Statewide employment gains were 3.6 percentage points above the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MAINE	468	532	64	13.7
New England	5,798	6,453	655	11.3
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 39,000 persons in 1980 (7.7 percent of the labor force) to 30,000 in 1986 (5.3 percent of the labor force). Maine's unemployment rate was much better than the 1986 national average rate of unemployment of 7.0 percent.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MAINE	39	30	-9	-23.1
New England	367	264	-103	-28.1
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Maine lost about 9,300 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this decline resulted in large part from the closure of low-technology manufacturing plants (such as shoes and textiles), a trend which is just about complete in Maine and other New England states. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Maine to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The United States Department of Commerce has estimated that Maine could increase the number of jobs by as many as 60,000 workers between 1990 and 2000. The largest number of job gains is expected in the service industry, where 20,000 new positions could be created between 1990 and 2000. Maine also may experience an increase of 7,000 employment opportunities in the manufacturing of both durable and nondurable goods.

Capital Expenditures

Maine manufacturers continue to increase their capital expenditures. In 1985, more than $584 million was spent, an increase of 14.6 percent over 1982.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
MAINE	510.3	584.8
New England	3,932.7	5,516.5
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $9.3 billion to $15.0 billion, a 62.0 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, New England's TPI rose by 59.6 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

Maine's Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) increased 55.4 percent between 1980 and 1986. The average income for Maine residents was $15,911 in 1986.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MAINE	9,266	15,006	5,740	62.0
New England	130,368	218,634	88,266	66.7
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MAINE	8,228	12,790	4,562	55.4
New England	10,558	17,165	6,608	62.8
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Maine received a total of $3.74 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $984 million, or 35.7 percent, over fiscal year 1981. Most of the state's federal funds came in the form of direct payments to individuals, including Social Security and Medicare.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Maine by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Maine by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	915	1	233	99	585	0
Non-DoD	2,824	672	222	1,825	60	45
Total	3,742	673	455	1,924	645	45

Percent of Total in Maine by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	24.5 (27.7)	0.02 (0)	6.2 (7.5)	2.7 (2.1)	15.6 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	75.5 (72.3)	18.0 (13.6)	5.9 (7.1)	48.8 (41.8)	1.6 (6.7)	1.2 (3.2)
Total		18.0 (13.6)	12.1 (14.6)	51.5 (43.9)	17.2 (24.8)	1.2 (3.2)

MASSACHUSETTS

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, Massachusetts experienced:

* a 1.7 percent growth in population, or an increase of 95,000 persons to a total of 5,832,000 people;

* an 8.5 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 229,000 employed persons, for a total of 2,934,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 5.7 percent of the labor force to 3.8 percent, or from 162,000 unemployed persons in 1980 to 117,000 in 1986;

* a 69.6 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $103.4 billion, and a 67.0 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $17,722 in 1986;

* an increase of $8,361 million in federal payments to the state or a 50.4 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 377,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps 571,000 new residents between 1990 and 2000;

* major job gains in service industry, manufacturing of durable goods, and retail trade.

Population

Massachusetts' population totalled 5,832,000 in 1986, a gain of 95,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow more rapidly in the latter part of the 1980s. BEA estimates that Massachusetts' population will climb to 6,780,000 by the year 2000, increasing by 377,000 from 1986 to 1990, and by 571,000 from 1990 to the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
MASSACHUSETTS	5,689	5,737	5,832	48	0.8	95	1.7
New England	11,848	12,349	12,737	501	4.2	388	3.2
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
MASSACHUSETTS	5,832	6,209	6,780	377	6.5	571	9.2
New England	12,737	13,442	14,736	705	5.5	1,294	9.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Massachusetts will probably lose one seat after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Massachusetts' entrepreneurs established 5,222 new businesses in 1985, and 6,239 in 1986, a two-year total of 11,461 additional firms. These new firms created 28,187 new jobs in 1985 and 27,306 more in 1986, a two-year total of 55,903.

Business failures totalled 683 in 1985 and 733 in 1986. The failure rate increased slightly from 54.4 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 57.0 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 229,000 more Massachusetts residents employed than in 1980, an 8.5 percent gain. Statewide employment gains were 1.6 percentage points below the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MASSACHUSETTS	2,705	2,934	229	8.5
New England	5,798	6,453	655	11.3
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 162,000 persons in 1980 (5.7 percent of the labor force) to 117,000 in 1986 (3.8 percent of the labor force). Massachusetts' 1986 unemployment rate was lower than all the other states in the country except New Hampshire.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MASSACHUSETTS	162	117	-45	-27.8
New England	367	264	-103	-28.1
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Massachusetts lost about 54,500 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this decline resulted in large part from the closure of low-technology manufacturing plants (such as shoes and textiles), a trend which is just about complete in Massachusetts and other New England states. In fact, the U.S.

Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Massachusetts to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The largest number of job gains is expected in the service industry, where 187,000 new positions could be created between 1990 and 2000. Massachusetts may also experience an increase of 80,000 employment opportunities in manufacturing of both durable and nondurable goods.

Capital Expenditures

Massachusetts manufacturers have increased their capital expenditures dramatically. In 1985, more than $2.6 billion was spent, an increase of 60.6 percent over 1982.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
MASSACHUSETTS	1,667.3	2,678.1
New England	3,932.7	5,516.5
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $60,945 million to $103,353 million, a 69.6 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, New England's TPI rose by 59.6 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

Massachusetts' Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) increased 67.0 percent between 1980 and 1986. The average income for Massachusetts residents was $17,722 in 1986. This was the third highest per capita income in the country, only Connecticut ($19,600) and Alaska ($17,796) were higher. Massachusetts, however, had the highest percentage increase. The next closest in percentage increase was Connecticut with 61.8 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MASSACHUSETTS	60,945	103,353	42,408	69.6
New England	130,368	218,634	88,266	67.7
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MASSACHUSETTS	10,612	17,722	7,110	67.0
New England	10,558	17,165	6,608	62.8
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Massachusetts received $24.9 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $8.4 billion over fiscal year 1981. The majority of Massachusetts' federal funds entered the state through direct payments made to individuals. This category includes Social Security and Medicare.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Massachusetts by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Massachusetts by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	9,637	1	675	222	8,736	0
Non-DoD	15,300	3,081	1,405	9,300	725	793
Total	24,937	3,082	2,080	9,521	9,461	793

Percent of Total in Massachusetts by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	38.6 (27.7)	0.02 (0)	2.7 (7.5)	0.9 (2.1)	35.0 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	61.4 (72.3)	12.4 (13.6)	5.6 (7.1)	37.3 (41.8)	2.9 (6.7)	3.2 (3.2)
Total		12.4 (13.6)	8.3 (14.6)	38.2 (43.9)	37.9 (24.8)	3.2 (3.2)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, New Hampshire experienced:

* an 11.5 percent growth in population, or an increase of 106,000 persons to a total of 1,027,000 people;
* a 22.1 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 99,000 employees, for a total of 546,000 workers;
* a drop in unemployment from 4.3 percent of the labor force to 2.9 percent, or from 22,000 unemployed persons in 1980 to 16,000 in 1986;
* a 73.7 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $16,339 million, and a 62.5 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $15,991 in 1986;
* an increase of $746 million in federal payments to the state or a 33.5 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 44,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps 164,000 more residents between 1990 and 2000;
* major job gains in the service industry, manufacturing of durable goods, and retail trade.

Population

New Hampshire's population totalled 1,027,000 in 1986, a gain of 106,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to continue to grow through the last part of the 1980s. BEA estimates that New Hampshire's population will climb to 1,235,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 208,000 over 1986.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
NEW HAMPSHIRE	738	921	1,027	183	24.8	106	11.5
New England	11,848	12,349	12,737	501	4.2	388	3.2
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,027	1,071	1,235	44	4.3	164	15.3
New England	12,737	13,442	14,736	705	5.5	1,294	9.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that New Hampshire will retain its current total of two seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

New Hampshire's entrepreneurs established 1,074 new businesses in 1985, and 1,415 in 1986, a two-year total of 3,059 additional firms. These new firms created 5,405 new jobs in 1985 and 5,238 more in 1986, a two-year total of 10,643.

Business failures totalled 61 in 1985 and 54 in 1986. The failure rate decreased from 27.2 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 23.3 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, 99,000 more New Hampshire residents were employed compared to 1980, a 22.1 percent gain in the number of persons employed. Statewide employment gains were almost double the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW HAMPSHIRE	447	546	99	22.1
New England	5,798	6,453	655	11.3
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 22,000 persons in 1980 (4.7 percent of the labor force) to 16,000 in 1986 (2.8 percent of the labor force). New Hampshire's 1986 unemployment rate was the lowest in the nation.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	16	-6	-27.3
New England	367	264	-103	-28.1
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

New Hampshire lost about 1,300 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this decline resulted in large part from the closure of low-technology manufacturing plants (such as shoes and textiles), a trend which is just about

complete in New Hampshire and other New England states. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in New Hampshire to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The Bureau of Economic Analysis projects that New Hampshire could expand its number of jobs by 118,000 between 1990 and 2000. The largest gains are expected in the service industry, where 38,000 new positions could be created. New Hampshire also may experience an increase of 21,000 employment opportunities in manufacturing of both durable and nondurable goods.

Capital Expenditures

New Hampshire manufacturers continue to increase new capital expenditures. In 1985, more than $405 million was spent, an increase of 64.8 percent over 1982.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
NEW HAMPSHIRE	246.2	405.7
New England	3,932.7	5,516.5
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $9.1 million to $16.3 million, an 80.6 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, New England's TPI rose by 67.7 percent, while that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

New Hampshire's Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) increased 62.5 percent between 1980 and 1986. The average income for New Hampshire residents was $15,911 in 1986. Only four other states, each located in the Northeast, had higher per capita incomes in 1986. New Hampshire, however, had the second highest percentage increase. Only Massachusetts, with a 67.0 percent increase, was higher.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,408	16,339	6,931	73.7
New England	130,368	218,634	88,266	67.7
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,789	15,911	6,122	62.5
New England	10,558	17,165	6,608	62.6
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

New Hampshire received a total of $2.97 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $746 million, or 33.5 percent, over fiscal year 1981. The majority of New Hampshire's federal funds entered the state through direct payments made to individuals. This category includes Social Security and Medicare.

Table 8: Federal Spending in New Hampshire by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to New Hampshire by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	945	0	375	98	471	0
Non-DoD	2,028	404	182	1,349	47	48
Total	2,974	404	557	1,447	518	48

Percent of Total in New Hampshire by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	31.8 (27.7)	0 (0)	12.6 (7.5)	3.1 (2.1)	15.8 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	68.2 (72.3)	13.6 (13.6)	6.1 (7.1)	45.4 (41.8)	1.6 (6.7)	1.6 (3.2)
Total		13.6 (13.6)	18.7 (14.6)	47.5 (43.9)	17.4 (24.8)	1.6 (3.2)

RHODE ISLAND

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, Rhode Island experienced:

* a 3.0 percent growth in population, or an increase of 28,000 persons to a total of 975,000 people;
* an 11.9 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 52,000 employees, for a total of 489,000 workers;
* a drop in unemployment from 7.2 percent of the labor force to 4.1 percent, or from 34,000 unemployed persons in 1980 to 21,000 in 1986;
* a 57.4 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $14,212 million, and a 53.2 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $14,579 in 1986;
* an increase of $642 million in federal payments to the state or a 24.8 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 32,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps 65,000 new residents between 1990 and 2000;
* job gains of 58,000 in the 1990s, concentrated in service industry, manufacturing of durable goods, and retail trade.

Population

Rhode Island's population totalled 975,000 in 1986, a gain of 28,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to continue to grow through the last part of the 1980s. BEA estimates that Rhode Island's population will climb to 1,072,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 97,000 over 1986.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
RHODE ISLAND	950	947	975	-3	-0.3	28	3.0
New England	11,848	12,349	12,737	501	4.2	388	3.2
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
RHODE ISLAND	975	1,007	1,072	32	3.3	65	6.5
New England	12,737	13,442	14,736	705	5.5	1,294	9.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Rhode Island will retain its current total of two seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Rhode Island's entrepreneurs established 765 new businesses in 1985, and 834 in 1986, a two-year total of 1,599 additional firms. These new firms created 4,442 new jobs in 1985 and 3,962 more in 1986, a two-year total of 8,404.

Business failures totalled 60 in 1985 and 37 in 1986. The failure rate decreased from 27.2 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 16.6 per 10,000 in 1986, the lowest business failure rate in the country.

Employment

In 1986, there were 52,000 more Rhode Island residents employed than in 1980, an 11.9 percent gain in the number of persons employed. Statewide employment gains were above the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
RHODE ISLAND	437	489	52	11.9
New England	5,798	6,453	655	11.3
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 34,000 persons in 1980 (7.2 percent of the labor force) to 21,000 in 1986 (4.1 percent of the labor force). Rhode Island's 1986 unemployment rate was above the average rate of unemployment for the New England region, but well below the national average of 7.0 percent.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
RHODE ISLAND	34	21	13	38.2
New England	367	264	-103	-28.1
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Rhode Island lost about 8,400 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this decline resulted in large part from the closure of low-technology manufacturing plants (such as shoes and textiles), a trend which is just about

complete in Rhode Island and other New England states. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Rhode Island to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The largest number of job gains is expected in the service industry, where 30,000 new positions could be created between 1990 and 2000. Rhode Island may also experience an increase of 4,000 employment opportunities in manufacturing of both durable and nondurable goods.

Capital Expenditures

Rhode Island manufacturers continue to increase new capital expenditures. In 1985, more than $230 million was spent, an increase of 25.5 percent over 1982.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
RHODE ISLAND	183.8	230.7
New England	3,932.7	5,516.5
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $9.0 billion to $14.2 billion, a 57.4 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, New England's TPI rose by 67.7 percent, while that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

Rhode Island's Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) increased 53.2 percent between 1980 and 1986. The average income for Rhode Island residents was $14,579 in 1986.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
RHODE ISLAND	9,028	14,212	5,184	57.4
New England	130,368	218,634	88,266	67.7
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
RHODE ISLAND	9,516	14,579	5,063	53.2
New England	10,558	17,165	6,608	62.6
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Rhode Island received $3.2 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $642 million over fiscal 1981. The majority of Rhode Island's federal funds entered the state through direct payments made to individuals. This category includes Social Security and Medicare. Federal funds received in Rhode Island reflect the actual percentage distribution of the entire federal budget, with the exception of non-defense procurement.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Rhode Island by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Rhode Island by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	745	0	284	67	393	0
Non-DoD	2,478	570	156	1,631	55	66
Total	3,222	570	440	1,698	448	66

Percent of Total in Rhode Island by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	23.1 (27.7)	0 (0)	8.8 (7.5)	2.1 (2.1)	12.2 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	76.9 (73.2)	17.7 (13.6)	4.9 (7.1)	50.6 (41.8)	1.7 (6.7)	2.1 (3.2)
Total		17.7 (13.6)	13.7 (14.6)	52.7 (43.9)	13.9 (24.8)	2.1 (3.2)

VERMONT

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, Vermont experienced:

* a 5.9 percent growth in population, or an increase of 30,000 persons to a total of 541,000 people;
* an 18.8 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 44,000 employees, for a total of 278,000 workers;
* a drop in unemployment from 6.0 percent of the labor force to 3.9 percent, or from 16,000 unemployed persons in 1980 to 14,000 persons in 1986;
* a 64.2 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $7,220 million, and a 55.6 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $13,348 in 1986;
* an increase of $306 million in federal payments to the state or a 27.1 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 25,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps 53,000 new residents between 1990 and 2000;
* major job gains in service industry, manufacturing of durable goods, and retail trade.

Population

Vermont's population totalled 541,000 in 1986, a gain of 30,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to continue to grow through the last part of the 1980s. BEA estimates that Vermont's population will climb to 619,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 78,000 over 1986.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1970	1980	1986	CHANGE 1970-1980 number	percent	1980-1986 number	percent
VERMONT	445	511	541	66	14.8	30	5.9
New England	11,848	12,349	12,737	501	4.2	388	3.2
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1986	1990	2000	CHANGE 1986-1990 number	percent	1990-2000 number	percent
VERMONT	541	566	619	25	4.6	53	9.4
New England	,737	13,442	14,736	705	5.5	1,294	9.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that no change will occur and Vermont will maintain its one congressional district after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Vermont's entrepreneurs established 511 new businesses in 1985, and 685 in 1986, a two-year total of 1,196 additional firms. These new firms created 2,682 new jobs in 1985 and 2,468 more in 1986, a two-year total of 5,150.

Business failures totalled 38 in 1985 and 30 in 1986. The failure rate decreased from 29.5 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 22.6 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 44,000 more Vermont residents employed than in 1980, an 18.8 percent gain in the number of persons employed. Statewide employment gains were much stronger than the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
VERMONT	234	278	44	18.8
New England	5,798	6,453	655	11.3
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 16,000 persons in 1980 (6.4 percent of the labor force) to 14,000 in 1986 (4.8 percent of the labor force).

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
VERMONT	16	14	-2	-6.3
New England	367	264	-103	-28.0
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Vermont lost about 1,000 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this decline resulted in large part from the closure of low-technology manufacturing plants (such as shoes and textiles), a trend which is just about complete in Vermont and other New England states. In fact, the U.S. Department

of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Vermont to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The largest number of job gains is expected in the service industry, where 15,000 new positions could be created between 1990 and 2000. Vermont also may experience an increase of 9,000 employment opportunities in manufacturing of both durable and nondurable goods.

Capital Expenditures

Vermont manufacturers continue to increase new capital expenditures. In 1985, more than $313 million was spent, an increase of 15.8 percent over 1982 expenditures.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
VERMONT	270.9	313.6
New England	3,932.7	5,516.5
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $4.396 million to $7.220 million, a 64.2 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, New England's TPI rose by 67.7 percent, while that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

Vermont's Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) increased 55.6 percent between 1980 and 1986. The average income for Vermont residents was $13,348 in 1986.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
VERMONT	4,396	7,220	2,824	64.2
New England	130,368	218,634	88,266	67.7
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
VERMONT	8,578	13,348	4,770	55.6
New England	10,558	17,165	6,608	62.6
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Vermont received $1.4 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $306 million over fiscal 1981. The majority of Vermont's federal funds entered the state through direct payments made to individuals. This includes among other things, Social Security and Medicare. Federal funds received in Vermont reflect the actual percentage distribution of the entire federal budget, with the exception of non-defense procurement.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Vermont by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Vermont by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	188	2	34	28	124	0
Non-DoD	1,247	332	121	726	28	41
Total	1,435	334	155	754	151	41
	Percent of Total in Vermont by Major Category (total U.S.)					
DoD	13.1 (27.7)	0.2 (0)	2.4 (7.5)	1.9 (2.1)	8.6 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	86.9 (72.3)	23.1 (13.6)	8.4 (7.1)	50.6 (41.8)	1.9 (6.7)	2.8 (3.2)
Total		23.3 (13.6)	10.8 (14.6)	52.5 (43.9)	10.5 (24.8)	2.8 (3.2)

DELAWARE

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, Delaware experienced:

* a 6.6 percent growth in population, or an increase of 39,000 persons to a total of 633,000 people;

* a 18.7 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 49,000 employees, for a total of 311,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 7.7 percent of the labor force to 4.3 percent, or from 22,000 unemployed workers to 14,000 in 1986;

* a 55.9 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $6.095 billion, and a 46.6 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $15,010 in 1986;

* an increase of $286 million in federal payments to the state or a 19.0 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 6,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps a gain of 43,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* major job gains in personal services, finance, insurance, real estate, and manufacturing of durable goods.

Population

Delaware's population totalled 633,000 in 1986, a gain of 39,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to continue to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 639,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Delaware's population will then increase to 682,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
DELAWARE	548	594	633	46	8.4	39	6.6
Mid-Atlantic	41,685	41,598	42,375	-87	-0.2	777	1.9
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
DELAWARE	633	639	682	6	0.9	43	6.7
Mid-Atlantic	41,375	43,397	44,950	1,022	2.4	1,553	3.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 state after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that no change will occur and Delaware will maintain its one congressional district after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Delaware's entrepreneurs established 648 new businesses in 1985, and 631 in 1986, a two-year total of 1,289 additional firms. These new firms created 2,799 new jobs in 1985 and 3,322 more in 1986, a two-year total of 6,121.

There were 46 business failures in both 1985 and 1986. The failure rate dropped slightly between the two years from 38.6 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 37.4 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 49,000 more Delaware residents employed than in 1980, a 18.7 percent gain in the number of persons employed. Delaware's employment gains were well above the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
DELAWARE	262	311	49	18.7
Mid-Atlantic	18,005	19,079	1,074	6.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

Delaware's unemployment decreased from 22,000 persons in 1980 (7.7 percent of the labor force) to 14,000 in 1986 (4.3 percent of the labor force). Delaware's 1986 unemployment rate was the lowest of the Mid-Atlantic states and far below the average unemployment rate of 7.0 percent for the total United States.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
DELAWARE	22	14	-8	-36.3
Mid-Atlantic	1,444	1,213	-231	-15.9
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Delaware lost about 2,700 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. The U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Delaware to increase by 4,000 in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in Delaware should increase to 366,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 10 percent in the 1990s. Delaware's favorable job mix and proximity to the large Philadelphia labor market should interact to create employment opportunity in service, retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate industries.

Capital Expenditures

Recent gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Delaware's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $322.1 million in 1982 to $375.9 million in 1985.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
DELAWARE	322.1	375.9
Mid-Atlantic	10,759.5	12,936.1
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, Delaware's Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $6,094 million to $9,494 million, a 55.9 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Mid-Atlantic's TPI rose by 58.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Delaware's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $4,769 from $10,241 in 1980 to $15,010 in 1986. Delaware's increase in PCPI was 8.6 percent below the Mid-Atlantic average increase of 55.7 percent over the five year period.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
DELAWARE	6,094	9,947	3,403	55.9
Mid-Atlantic	442,913	700,175	257,262	58.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
DELAWARE	10,241	15,010	4,769	46.6
Mid-Atlantic	10,647	16,525	5,876	55.2
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Delaware received $1.78 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $286 million over fiscal 1981. Approximately 49 percent of Delaware's federal funding was in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state through Social Security and Medicare payments. This reliance makes Delaware particularly vulnerable to any change in the way eligibility is defined and the levels at which these programs are funded.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Delaware by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Delaware by Major Category
(in millions of dollars

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	428	1	149	52	224	0
Non-DoD	1,358	313	104	874	35	32
Total	1,786	314	253	927	260	32

Percent of Total in Delaware by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	24.0 (27.7)	0.03 (0)	8.4 (7.5)	2.9 (2.1)	12.6 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	76.0 (72.3)	17.5 (13.6)	5.8 (7.1)	49.0 (41.8)	2.0 (6.7)	1.8 (3.2)
Total		17.5 (13.6)	14.2 (14.6)	51.9 (43.9)	14.6 (24.8)	1.8 (3.2)

MARYLAND

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, Maryland experienced:

* a 5.8 percent growth in population, or an increase of 246,000 persons to a total of 4,463,000 people;

* a 11.6 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 235,000 employees, for a total of 2,253,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 6.5 percent of the labor force to 4.5 percent, or from 140,000 unemployed workers to 105,000 in 1986;

* a 64.8 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $75.3 billion, and a 56.0 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $16,864 in 1986;

* an increase of $7,323 million in federal payments to the state or a 51.0 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 40,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps a gain of 208,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* major job gains in personal services, in finance, insurance, real estate, and in retail trade.

Population

Maryland's population totalled 4,463,000 in 1986, a gain of 246,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to continue to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 4,503,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Maryland's population will then increase to 4,711,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1970	1980	1986	CHANGE 1970-1980 number	percent	1980-1986 number	percent
MARYLAND	3,924	4,217	4,463	293	7.5	246	5.8
Mid-Atlantic	41,685	41,598	42,375	-87	-0.2	777	1.9
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1986	1990	2000	CHANGE 1986-1990 number	percent	1990-2000 number	percent
MARYLAND	4,463	4,503	4,711	40	0.9	208	4.6
Mid-Atlantic	41,375	43,397	44,950	1,022	2.4	1,553	3.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that no change will occur and Maryland will maintain its current number of eight congressional districts after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Maryland's entrepreneurs established 4,766 new businesses in 1985, and 5,132 in 1986, a two-year total of 9,898 additional firms. These new firms created 22,578 new jobs in 1985 and 24,727 more in 1986.

There were 450 business failures in 1985 and 462 in 1986. The failure rate dropped slightly between the two years from 55.3 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 54.3 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 235,000 more Maryland residents employed than in 1980, an 11.6 percent gain in the number of persons employed. Maryland's percentage employment gains were higher than the average gain for the Mid-Atlantic region of 6.0 percent over the six-year period.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MARYLAND	2,018	2,253	235	11.6
Mid-Atlantic	18,005	19,079	1,074	6.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

Maryland's unemployment decreased from 140,000 persons in 1980 (6.5 percent of the labor force) to 105,000 in 1986 (4.5 percent of the labor force). Maryland's 1986 unemployment rate was second to Delaware (4.3 percent) as the lowest of the Mid-Atlantic states and well below the average unemployment rate of 7.0 percent for the total United States.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MARYLAND	140	105	-35	-25.0
Mid-Atlantic	1,444	1,213	-231	-16.0
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Maryland lost about 28,100 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. The U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Maryland to increase by 6,000 in the 1990s. Projected losses of 2,000 jobs in the manufacturing of nondurable goods should be offset by gains as large as 8,000 in the manufacturing of durable goods.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in Maryland should increase to 2,408,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 8.6 percent in the 1990s. Gains of 100,000 jobs in service, 34,000 jobs in retail trade and finance, 17,000 jobs in insurance and real estate industries, and 11,000 jobs in transportation, communication and public utilities are expected.

Capital Expenditures

Recent gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Maryland's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $718.1 million in 1982 to $1,182.2 million in 1985, a rise of 64.6 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
MARYLAND	718.1	1,182.2
Mid-Atlantic	10,759.5	12,936.1
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, Maryland's Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $45,685 million to $75,271 million, a 64.8 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Mid-Atlantic's TPI rose by 58.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Maryland's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $6,055 from $10,809 in 1980 to $16,864 in 1986.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MARYLAND	45,685	75,271	29,586	64.8
Mid-Atlantic	442,913	700,175	257,262	58.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MARYLAND	10,809	16,864	6,055	56.0
Mid-Atlantic	10,647	16,525	5,876	55.2
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Maryland received $21.7 billion of federal funding in fiscal year 1986, an increase of $7.3 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 31.7 percent of the state's federal funding is in the form of direct payments to individuals. Maryland is not dependent on any one major program or type of federal activity.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Maryland by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Maryland by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	7,093	0	2,096	463	4,534	0
Non-DoD	14,593	1,959	2,890	6,863	2,243	638
Total	21,686	1,959	4,987	7,326	6,776	638

Percent of Total in Maryland by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	32.7 (27.7)	0 (0)	9.7 (7.5)	2.1 (2.1)	20.9 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	67.3 (72.3)	9.0 (13.6)	13.3 (7.1)	31.7 (41.8)	10.3 (6.7)	2.9 (3.2)
Total		9.0 (13.6)	23.0 (14.6)	33.8 (43.9)	31.2 (24.8)	2.9 (3.2)

NEW JERSEY

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, New Jersey experienced:

* a 3.5 percent growth in population, or an increase of 255,000 persons to a total of 7,620,000 people;

* a 10.9 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 362,000 employees, for a total of 3,696,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 7.2 percent of the labor force to 5.0 percent, or from 260,000 unemployed workers to 196,000 unemployed workers;

* a 66.2 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $141,919 million, and a 60.9 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $18,626 in 1986;

* an increase of $6,140 million in federal payments to the state or a 38.0 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 323,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps a gain of 619,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* major job gains in services, retail trade, wholesale trade, transportation, communication, and public utilities.

Population

New Jersey's population totalled 7,620,000 in 1986, a gain of 255,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to continue to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 7,943,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that New Jersey's population will then increase to 8,562,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
NEW JERSEY	7,171	7,365	7,620	194	2.7	255	3.5
Mid-Atlantic	41,685	41,598	42,375	-87	-0.2	777	1.9
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
NEW JERSEY	7,620	7,943	8,562	323	4.2	619	7.8
Mid-Atlantic	41,375	43,397	44,950	1,022	2.4	1,553	3.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that New Jersey will probably maintain its 14 congressional seats. Only one projection suggests that New Jersey may lose a single seat.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

According to Dun & Bradstreet, New Jersey's entrepreneurs established 8,596 new businesses in 1985, and 10,341 in 1986, a two-year total of 19,027 additional firms. The number of business failures dropped from 990 in 1985 to 907 in 1986. From another perspective, the failure rate dropped between the

two years from 58.5 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 51.2 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 362,000 more New Jersey residents employed than in 1980, a 10.9 percent gain in the number of persons employed. New Jersey's percentage employment gains were higher than the Mid-Atlantic average of 6.0 percent, but slightly below the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW JERSEY	3,334	3,696	362	10.9
Mid-Atlantic	18,005	19,079	1,074	6.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

New Jersey's unemployment decreased from 260,000 persons in 1980 (7.2 percent of the labor force) to 196,000 in 1986 (5.0 percent of the labor force). New Jersey's unemployment rate was below both the Mid-Atlantic subregional average of 6.0 and the average rate of unemployment for the entire United States of 7.0 percent in 1986.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW JERSEY	260	196	-64	-24.6
Mid-Atlantic	1,444	1,213	-231	-15.9
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

New Jersey lost about 90,600 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. The U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing of nondurable goods employment in New Jersey to increase by 5,000, along with possible gains of 1,000 employees in the manufacturing of durable goods in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in New Jersey should increase to 4,508,000 by the year 2000, a 12.5 percent gain in the 1990s. Gains of 226,000 jobs in service, 99,000 jobs in retail trade, 42,000 jobs in finance, insurance and real estate industries, and 37,000 jobs in transportation, communication and public utilities are expected.

Capital Expenditures

Recent gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. New Jersey's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $2,061.3 million in 1982 to $2,535.9 million in 1985, a 23.0 percent rise.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
NEW JERSEY	2,061.3	2,535.9
Mid-Atlantic	10,759.5	12,936.1
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, New Jersey's Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $85,414 million to $141,919 million, a 66.2 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Mid-Atlantic's TPI rose by 58.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, New Jersey's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose 60.9 percent, an increase of $7,047 from $11,579 in 1980 to $ 18,626 in 1986. New Jersey residents earn average incomes greater than all the other states in the country except Connecticut.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW JERSEY	85,414	141,919	56,505	66.2
Mid-Atlantic	442,913	700,175	257,262	58.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW JERSEY	11,579	18,626	7,047	60.9
Mid-Atlantic	10,647	16,525	5,876	55.2
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

New Jersey received $22.3 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $6.1 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 52.8 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. New Jersey, therefore, is vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria and program funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in New Jersey by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to New Jersey by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	4,721	4	1,230	258	3,229	0
Non-DoD	17,581	3,350	1,507	11,510	895	319
Total	22,302	3,354	2,737	11,768	4,124	319

Percent of Total in New Jersey by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	21.2 (27.7)	0.01 (0)	5.5 (7.5)	1.2 (2.1)	14.5 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	78.8 (72.3)	5.0 (13.6)	6.8 (7.1)	51.6 (41.8)	4.0 (6.7)	1.4 (3.2)
Total		5.0 (13.6)	12.3 (14.6)	52.8 (43.9)	18.5 (24.8)	1.4 (3.2)

NEW YORK

Summary

From 1980 to 1986, New York has experienced:

* a 1.2 percent growth in population, or an increase of 214,000 persons to a total of 17,772,000 people;

* a 6.8 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 501,000 employees, for a total of 7,882,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 7.5 percent of the labor force to 6.3 percent, or from 597,000 unemployed workers to 526,000 unemployed workers;

* a 61.5 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $304,095 million, and a 59.6 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $17,111 in 1986;

* an increase of $15,874 million in federal payments to the state or a 36.5 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 490,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and perhaps a gain of 709,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* job gains in the 1990s as high as 422,000 in services; 121,000 in finance, insurance, real estate; 90,000 in retail trade; and 44,000 in transportation, communication, and public utilities.

Population

New York's population totalled 17,772,000 in 1986, a gain of 214,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to continue to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 18,262,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that New York's population will then increase to 18,971,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
NEW YORK	18,241	17,558	17,772	-683	-3.7	214	1.2
Mid-Atlantic	41,685	41,598	42,375	-87	-0.2	777	1.9
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
NEW YORK	17,772	18,262	18,971	490	2.8	709	3.9
Mid-Atlantic	41,375	43,397	44,950	1,022	2.4	1,553	3.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that New York could lose as few as two congressional seats or as many as five after 1990. None of the projections anticipates that New York will retain its current number of 34 seats.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

New York's entrepreneurs established 19,190 new businesses in 1985, and 21,609 in 1986, a two-year total of 40,799 additional firms. These new firms created 91,053 new jobs in 1985 and 87,035 more in 1986.

There were 1,851 business failures in 1985 and 1,510 in 1986. The failure rate dropped between the two years from 46.2 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 36.8 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 501,000 more New Yorkers employed than in 1980, a 6.8 percent gain. New York's percentage employment gain was higher than the Mid-Atlantic average of 6.0 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW YORK	7,381	7,882	501	6.8
Mid-Atlantic	18,005	19,079	1,074	6.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

New York's unemployment decreased from 597,000 persons in 1980 (7.5 percent of the labor force) to 528,000 in 1986 (6.3 percent of the labor force). New York's unemployment rate was slightly above the Mid-Atlantic subregional average of 6.0 percent, but below the average rate of unemployment for the entire United States of 7.0 in 1986.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW YORK	597	526	-71	-11.9
Mid-Atlantic	1,444	1,213	-231	-15.9
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

New York lost about 200,600 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. The U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing of nondurable goods employment in New York to decrease by 39,000 in the 1990s. However, projected gains of 38,000 jobs in the manufacturing of durable goods should offset most of these losses.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in New York should total 9,881,000 by the year 2000, an increase of 8.8 percent in the 1990s. Gains of 422,000 jobs in service, 34,000 jobs in retail trade, 121,000 jobs in finance, insurance and real estate industries, and 11,000 jobs in transportation, communication and public utilities are expected.

Capital Expenditures

Recent gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. New York's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $4,267.1 million in 1982 to $4,854.5 million in 1985, an increase of 13.8 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions)

State and Region	1982	1985
NEW YORK	4,267.1	4,854.5
Mid-Atlantic	10,759.5	12,936.1
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, New York's Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $188,275 million to $304,095 million, a 61.5 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Mid-Atlantic's TPI rose by 58.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, New York's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose 59.6 percent, an increase of $6,393 from $10,718 in 1980 to $17,111 in 1986.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW YORK	188,275	304,095	115,820	61.5
Mid-Atlantic	442,913	700,175	257,262	58.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
NEW YORK	10,718	17,111	6,393	59.6
Mid-Atlantic	10,647	16,525	5,876	55.2
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

New York received $59.4 billion in federal funds in fiscal year 1986, an increase of $15.9 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 47.5 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. New York is not dependent on any one major program or type of federal activity.

Table 8: Federal Spending in New York by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to New York by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	11,273	6	1,072	295	9,900	0
Non-DoD	48,175	12,374	4,145	28,259	1,779	1,618
Total	59,448	12,380	5,217	28,554	11,679	1,618

Percent of Total in New York by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	19.0 (27.7)	0.01 (0)	1.9 (7.5)	0.5 (2.1)	16.7 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	81.1 (72.3)	20.8 (13.6)	7.0 (7.1)	47.5 (41.8)	3.0 (6.7)	2.7 (3.2)
Total		20.8 (13.6)	8.9 (14.6)	48.0 (43.9)	19.7 (24.8)	2.7 (3.2)

PENNSYLVANIA

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Pennsylvania experienced:

* a 0.3 percent growth in population, or an increase of 35,000 persons to a total of 11,888,000;
* a 4.8 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 238,000 employees, for a total of 5,248,000 workers;
* a drop in unemployment from 7.8 percent of the labor force to 6.9 percent, or from 425,000 persons to 386,000;
* a 44.2 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $169.4 billion, and a 44 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $14,249 in 1986;
* an increase of $10.0 billion in federal payments to the Commonwealth or a 36.6 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 151,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, followed by a loss of 26,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;
* major job gains in agriculture-related, business and personal services, finance, insurance, real estate, and construction.

Population

Pennsylvania's population totalled 11,888,000 in 1986, a gain of 35,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the Commonwealth to grow more rapidly in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 12,050,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Pennsylvania's population will then decrease to 12,024,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1970	1980	1986	CHANGE 1970-1980 number	percent	1980-1986 number	percent
PENNSYLVANIA	11,801	11,864	11,899	63	0.5	35	0.3
Mid-Atlantic	41,685	41,598	42,375	-87	-0.2	777	1.9
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION 1986	1990	2000	CHANGE 1986-1990 number	percent	1990-2000 number	percent
PENNSYLVANIA	11,899	12,050	12,024	151	1.3	-26	-0.2
Mid-Atlantic	41,375	43,397	44,950	1,022	2.4	1,553	3.6
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Pennsylvania could lose either two or three of its 23 seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Pennsylvania's entrepreneurs established 9,136 new businesses in 1985, and 9,809 in 1986, a two-year total of 18,945 additional firms. The number of new business "start-ups" was 7.4 percent higher in 1986 than in 1985. These new firms created 49,800 new jobs in 1985 and 44,661 more in 1986, a two-year total of 94,460.

Business failures totalled 1,563 in 1986, a drop of 94 from 1985. The failure rate dropped from 70 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 65 per 10,000 in 1986. Pennsylvania's business failure rate was higher than the other four states in the Mid-Atlantic subregion, but only half the U.S. rate.

Employment

In 1986, there were 238,000 more Pennsylvania residents employed than in 1980, a 4.8 percent gain. Pennsylvania's employment gains were well below the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
PENNSYLVANIA	5,010	5,248	238	4.8
Mid-Atlantic	18,005	19,079	1,074	6.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

Pennsylvania's unemployment decreased from 425,000 persons in 1980 (7.8 percent of the labor force) to 386,000 in 1986 (6.9 percent of the labor force). Pennsylvania's 1986 unemployment rate was the highest of the northeastern states but was below the average unemployment rate of 7.0 for the total United States.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
PENNSYLVANIA	425	386	-39	-9.2
Mid-Atlantic	1,444	1,213	-231	-15.9
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Pennsylvania lost about 278,900 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this trend is just about complete in Pennsylvania and other Mid-Atlantic states. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Pennsylvania to decrease just slightly in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in Pennsylvania should total 5.9 million by the year 2000, increasing by 5.4 percent in the 1990s. Most employment opportunities will be in service, retail trade and finance, insurance and real estate.

Capital Expenditures

Recent gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Pennsylvania's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $3,391 million in 1982 to $3,988 million in 1985, a rise of 17.6 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
PENNSYLVANIA	3,390.9	3,987.6
Mid-Atlantic	10,759.5	12,936.1
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, Pennsylvania's Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $117.4 billion to $169.4 billion, a 44.2 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Mid-Atlantic's TPI rose by 58.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.6 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Pennsylvania's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $4,356 from $9,893 in 1980 to $14,249 in 1986. Pennsylvania's increase in PCPI was 11.2 percent below the Mid Atlantic average increase of 55.7 percent over the five-year period and 3.1 percent below the national increase of 47.1 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
PENNSYLVANIA	117,445	169,391	51,946	44.2
Mid-Atlantic	442,913	700,175	257,262	58.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
PENNSYLVANIA	9,893	14,249	4,356	44.0
Mid-Atlantic	10,647	16,525	5,876	55.2
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Pennsylvania received $37.4 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $10.0 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 55.6 percent of Pennsylvania's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the Commonwealth through Black Lung, Social Security, and Medicare payments. Pennsylvania, therefore, is vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria and funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Pennsylvania by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Pennsylvania by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	6,512	3	1,873	394	4,241	0
Non-DoD	30,941	5,715	2,314	20,823	1,340	750
Total	37,453	5,718	4,187	21,217	5,581	750

Percent of Total in Pennsylvania by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	17.4 (27.7)	0 (0)	5.0 (7.5)	1.1 (2.1)	11.3 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	82.6 (72.3)	15.3 (13.6)	6.2 (7.1)	55.6 (41.8)	3.6 (6.7)	2.0 (3.2)
Total		15.3 (13.6)	11.2 (14.6)	56.7 (43.9)	14.9 (24.8)	2.0 (3.2)

ILLINOIS

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Illinois experienced:

* a 1.1 percent growth in population, or an increase of 126,000 persons to a total of 11,553,000 people;

* a 2.6 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 133,000 employees, for a total of 5,225,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 8.3 percent of the labor force to 8.1 percent, but an increase in the number of unemployed persons from 459,000 to 461,000 (the increase in absolute number of unemployed reflects a growing labor force);

* a 45.2 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $180.1 billion, and a 43.8 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $15,586 in 1986;

* an increase of $7.5 billion in federal payments to the state or a 33.2 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 64,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and a possible gain of 157,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* job gains in agriculture-related business, personal services, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and construction;

Population

Illinois' population totalled 11,553,000 in 1986, a gain of 126,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow at about the same rate in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 11,617,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Illinois' population will then increase further to 11,774,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
ILLINOIS	11,110	11,427	11,533	317	2.9	126	1.1
Midwest	46,893	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
ILLINOIS	11,553	11,617	11,774	64	0.6	157	1.4
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Illinois could lose two of its current total of 22 seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Illinois' entrepreneurs established 11,958 new businesses in 1985, and 10,504 in 1986, a two-year total of 22,462 additional firms. These new firms created 59,154 new jobs in 1985 and 46,094 more in 1986, a two-year total of 105,248.

Business failures totalled 3,277 in 1986, a drop of 125 from the 3,402 failures in 1985. The failure rate dropped from 135.1 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 127.6 per 10,000 in 1986. Illinois' business failure rate was slightly above the rate for the entire U.S. in 1986 of 120 per 10,000.

Employment

In 1986, there were 133,000 more Illinois residents employed than in 1980, a 2.6 percent gain. Statewide employment gains were below the Midwest subregion average gain of 4.0 percent and the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
ILLINOIS	5,092	5,225	133	2.6
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from a high of 11.4 percent in 1983 to 8.1 percent in 1986. Illinois's 1986 unemployment rate was the above the Midwest's average of 7.6 percent, and also above the national average unemployment rate of 7.0.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
ILLINOIS	459	461	2	0.01
Midwest	2,045	1,844	-201	-9.8
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Illinois lost about 297,100 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Illinois to continue to decrease but at a much slower rate until the end of the century.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in Illinois should total 6.18 million by the year 2000, an increase of 8.6 percent in the 1990s. Most gains should occur in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, the service sector, and wholesale and retail trade.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Illinois's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $3.4 billion in 1982 to $4.1 billion in 1985, a rise of 20.7 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
ILLINOIS	3,372.3	4,069.0
Midwest	16,573.1	23,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $124.0 billion to $180.1 billion, a 45.2 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Midwest TPI rose by 44.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1980, Illinois' average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $4,746 from $10,840 in 1980 to $15,586 in 1986. State PCPI increased by 43.8 percent, 0.1 percent above the Midwest average increase of 43.7 percent over the five-year period and 3.3 percent below the national increase of 47.1 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
ILLINOIS	124,015	180,051	56,036	45.2
Midwest	489,243	705,052	215,809	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
ILLINOIS	10,840	15,589	4,746	43.8
Midwest	10,052	14,447	4,395	43.7
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Illinois received $30.1 billion in federal funds in fiscal year 1986, an increase of $7.5 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 53.2 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state through Black Lung, Social Security, and Medicare payments. Illinois, therefore, is particularly vulnerable to changes in elegibility criteria and funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Illinois by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Illinois by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	3,509	3	1,495	275	1,733	0
Non-DoD	26,640	5,007	2,505	16,476	1,280	1,374
Total	30,149	5,010	4,000	16,751	3,014	1,374

Percent of Total in Illinois by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	11.6 (27.7)	0.01 (0)	4.9 (7.5)	0.9 (2.1)	5.8 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	88.4 (72.3)	16.6 (13.6)	8.3 (7.1)	54.7 (41.8)	4.3 (6.7)	4.6 (3.2)
Total		16.6 (13.6)	13.2 (14.6)	55.6 (43.9)	10.1 (24.8)	4.6 (3.2)

INDIANA

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Indiana experienced:

* a 0.3 percent increase in population, or a gain of 14,000 persons to total 5,504,000 people in 1986;
* a 8.0 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 189,000 employees, for a total of 2,565,000 workers;
* a drop in unemployment from 9.6 percent of the labor force to 6.7 percent;
* a 42.3 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $72.3 billion, and a 42.0 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $13,136 in 1986;
* an increase of $4.5 billion in federal payments to the state or a 43.7 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 98,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and a possible gain of 155,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;
* total job increase of 207,000 in the 1990s;
* major job gains in agriculture-related businesses, personal services, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and construction.

Population

Indiana's population totalled 5,504,000 in 1986, a gain of 14,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 5,602,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Indiana's population will then increase further to 5,757,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
INDIANA	5,195	5,490	5,504	295	5.7	14	0.3
Midwest	46,893	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
INDIANA	5,504	5,602	5,757	98	1.8	155	2.8
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. Five separate population projections show that Indiana will not lose any of its 10 seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Indiana's entrepreneurs established 3,968 new businesses in 1985, and 4,023 in 1986, a two-year total of 7,991 additional firms. These new firms created 26,061 new jobs in 1985 and 20,224 more in 1986, a two-year total of 46,285.

Business failures totalled 1,245 in 1985 and 1,085 in 1986. The failure rate dropped from 124.5 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 106.9 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 189,000 more Indiana residents employed than in 1980, a 8.0 percent gain. Statewide employment gains were above the Midwest average of 4.0 percent, but below the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
INDIANA	2,376	2,565	189	8.0
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 252,000 persons in 1980 (9.6 percent of the labor force) to 185,000 in 1986 (6.7 percent of the labor force). Indiana's 1986 unemployment rate was 0.9 percent below the Midwestern average, and 0.3 percentage points below the national average of 7.0 percent for 1986.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
INDIANA	252	185	-67	-26.6
Midwest	2,045	1,844	-201	-9.8
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Indiana lost about 55,200 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Indiana to increase by as much as 39,000 through the end of the century.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Indiana's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $2,232 million in 1982 to $3,141 million in 1985, a rise of 40.7 percent.

Table 6: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
INDIANA	2,232.7	3,141.8
Midwest	16,753.1	22,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $50.8 billion to $72.3 billion, a 42.3 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Midwest TPI rose by 44.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Indiana's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $3,888, from $9,248 in 1980 to $13,136 in 1986. State PCPI increased by 42.0 percent, 1.7 percent below the Midwest average increase of 43.7 percent over the five-year period, and 5.1 percent below the national increase of 47.1 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
INDIANA	50,790	72,294	21,504	42.3
Midwest	489,243	705,052	215,809	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
INDIANA	9,248	13,136	3,888	42.0
Midwest	10,052	14,447	4,395	43.7
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Indiana received $14.7 billion in federal funds in fiscal year 1986, an increase of $4.5 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 51.5 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state through Black Lung, Social Security, and Medicare payments. Indiana, therefore, is particularly vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria and program funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Indiana by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Indiana by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	3,313	2	664	167	2,480	0
Non-DoD	11,373	1,998	783	7,565	517	511
Total	14,686	2,000	1,446	7,732	2,997	511

Percent of Total in Indiana by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	23.6 (27.7)	0.02 (0)	4.5 (7.5)	1.1 (2.1)	16.9 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	76.4 (72.3)	13.6 (13.6)	5.3 (7.1)	51.5 (41.8)	3.5 (6.7)	3.5 (3.2)
Total		13.6 (13.6)	9.8 (14.6)	52.6 (43.9)	20.4 (24.8)	3.5 (3.2)

IOWA

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Iowa experienced:

* a 2.2 percent decline in population, or a decrease of 63,000 persons to a total of 2,851,000 people;

* a 1.3 percent decrease in employment, or an decrease of 18,000 employees, for a total of 1,332,000 workers;

* an increase in unemployment from 5.7 percent of the labor force to 7.0 percent, or from 82,000 persons to 100,000;

* a 36.8 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $38.1 billion, and a 37.8 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $13,148 in 1986;

* an increase of $3.31 billion in federal payments to the state or a 65.8 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 86,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and a possible gain of 29,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* job gains are expected in agriculture, manufacturing of durable goods, and transportation. Significant losses are projected in state and local government. A decline in growth is seen in wholesale trade, finance, and personal services.

Population

Iowa's population totalled 2,851,000 in 1986, a loss of 63,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 2,937,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Iowa's population will then increase further to 2,966,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
IOWA	2,825	2,851	2,851	89	3.2	-63	-2.2
Midwest	46,893	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
IOWA	2,851	2,937	2,966	86	3.0	29	1.0
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Iowa could lose one of its six seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Iowa's entrepreneurs established 1,864 new businesses in 1985, and 1,618 in 1986, a two-year total of 3,482 additional firms. These new firms created 10,350 new jobs in 1985 and 9,127 more in 1986, a two-year total of 19,477.

Business failures totalled 663 in 1986, a drop of 167 from the 830 failures in 1985. The failure rate dropped from 124.8 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 93.7 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

The number of employed persons in Iowa decreased by 18,000 between 1980 and 1986, a 1.3 percent loss in the number of persons employed. Statewide employment losses over the six-year period left Iowa far behind the Midwest subregion average gain of 4.0 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
IOWA	1,350	1,332	-18	-1.3
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment increased from 82,000 persons in 1980 (5.7 percent of the labor force) to 100,000 in 1986 (7.0 percent of the labor force). Iowa's 1986 unemployment rate was below the 1986 average for the midwestern subregion of 7.6 percent, and the same as the average unemployment rate of 7.0 percent for the total United States.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
IOWA	82	100	18	22.0
Midwest	2,045	1,844	-201	-9.8
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Iowa lost about 42,200 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, this trend is just about complete in Iowa and other midwestern states. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Iowa to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in Iowa should total almost 1.6 million by the year 2000, an increase of 6.8 percent in the 1990s. Employment in services and retail trade could account for 60,000 of the additional jobs in the 1990s. Job losses may continue in the nondurable goods industry, but an increase of 12,000 are expected in the manufacturing of durable goods.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Iowa's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $688.6 million in 1982 to $925.3 million in 1985, a rise of 34.4 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
IOWA	688.6	925.3
Midwest	16,753.1	22,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $27.8 billion to $38.1 billion, a 36.8 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Midwest TPI rose by 44.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Iowa's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $3,610 from $9,538 in 1980 to $13,148 in 1986. State PCPI increased by 37.8 percent over the five-year period.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
IOWA	27,881	38,052	10,241	36.8
Midwest	489,243	705,052	215,809	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
IOWA	9,538	13,148	3,610	37.8
Midwest	10,052	14,447	4,395	43.7
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Iowa received $8.3 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $3.3 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 51.9 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state mainly through Social Security and Medicare payments. Iowa, therefore, is particularly vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria and funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Iowa by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Iowa by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	750	2	96	72	580	0
Non-DoD	7,595	1,157	506	4,334	242	1,356
Total	8,345	1,158	603	4,406	822	1,356

Percent of Total in Iowa by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	9.0 (27.7)	0.02 (0)	1.16 (7.5)	0.87 (2.1)	6.95 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	91.01 (72.3)	13.86 (13.6)	6.07 (7.1)	51.93 (41.8)	2.90 (6.7)	16.25 (3.2)
Total		13.88 (13.6)	7.23 (14.6)	52.80 (43.9)	9.85 (24.8)	16.25 (3.2)

MICHIGAN

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Michigan experienced:

* a 1.3 percent decline in population, or a decrease of 117,000 persons to a total of 9,145,000 people;

* a 6.6 percent increase in employment, or a gain of 249,000 employees, for a total of 4,008,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 12.4 percent of the labor force to 8.8 percent, or from 534,000 persons to 385,000;

* a 43.6 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $135.1 billion, and a 45.4 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $14,775 in 1986;

* an increase of $5.1 billion in federal payments to the state or a 27.6 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 76,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and a possible gain of 137,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* major job gains are expected in mining, construction, and manufacturing. Continued gains are foreseen in general agricultural production, retail trade, and financial services.

Population

Michigan's population totalled 9,145,000 in 1986, a loss of 117,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 9,221,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Michigan's population will then increase further to 9,358,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
MICHIGAN	8,882	9,262	9,145	380	4.3	-117	-1.3
Midwest	46,893	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
MICHIGAN	9,145	9,221	9,358	76	0.8	137	1.5
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Michigan could lose two of its 18 seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Michigan's entrepreneurs established 8,144 new businesses in 1985, and 8,495 in 1986, a two-year total of 16,639 additional firms. These new firms created 39,531 new jobs in 1985 and 34,892 more in 1986, a two-year total of 74,423.

Business failures totalled 1,609 in 1986, a drop of 144 from the 1,465 failures in 1985. The failure rate rose from 82.8 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 88.4 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 249,000 more Michigan residents employed than in 1980, a 6.6 percent gain. Statewide employment gains over the six-year period put Michigan above the Midwest average gain of 4.0 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MICHIGAN	3,759	4,008	249	6.6
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 534,000 persons in 1980 (12.4 percent of the labor force) to 385,000 in 1986 (8.8 percent of the labor force). Michigan's 1986 unemployment rate was well above the 1986 average for the midwestern subregion of 7.6 percent, and above the average unemployment rate of 7.0 percent for the total United States.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MICHIGAN	534	385	-149	-27.9
Midwest	2,045	1,844	-201	-9.8
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Michigan lost about 8,900 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. This trend is just about complete in Michigan and other midwestern states. In fact, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Michigan to increase in the 1990s.

Future Potential

The number of jobs in Michigan is expected to total 4.38 million by the year 2000, an increase of 6.3 percent in the 1990s. Employment in services and retail trade could account for 57,000 of the additional jobs in the 1990s. Job losses may continue in the nondurable goods industry but could increase by as much as 29,000 in the manufacturing of durable goods.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Michigan's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $3,503 million in 1982 to $5,719 million in 1985, a rise of 63.2 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
MICHIGAN	3,503.0	5,718.6
Midwest	16,753.1	22,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $94.1 billion to $135.1 billion, a 43.6 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Midwest TPI rose by 44.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

Michigan's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $4,610 from $10,165 in 1980 to $14,775 in 1986. State PCPI increased by 45.4 percent, 1.7 percent above the Midwest average increase of 43.7 percent over the five year period, and 1.7 percent below the national increase of 47.1 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MICHIGAN	94,084	135,112	41,028	43.6
Midwest	489,243	705,052	215,809	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MICHIGAN	10,165	14,775	4,610	45.4
Midwest	10,052	14,447	4,395	43.7
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Michigan received $23.4 billion in federal funds during fiscal year 1986, an increase of $5.1 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 57.6 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state through Social Security and Medicare payments. Michigan, therefore, is particularly vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria and funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Michigan by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Michigan by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	3,168	4	622	190	2,352	0
Non-DoD	20,234	4,349	1,337	13,301	749	498
Total	23,402	4,353	1,959	13,491	3,101	498

Percent of Total in Michigan by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	13.3 (27.7)	0 (0)	2.7 (7.5)	0.8 (2.1)	10.1 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	86.5 (72.3)	18.6 (13.6)	5.7 (7.1)	56.8 (41.8)	3.2 (6.7)	2.1 (3.2)
Total		18.6 (13.6)	8.4 (14.6)	57.6 (43.9)	13.3 (24.8)	2.1 (3.2)

MINNESOTA

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Minnesota experienced:

* a 3.3 percent growth in population, or an increase of 136,000 persons to total 4,212,000 people in 1986;

* a 5.5 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 118,000 employees, for a total of 2,905,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 5.9 percent of the labor force to 5.3 percent, or from 125,000 unemployed workers in 1980 to 118,000 in 1986;

* a 53.7 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $63,184 million, and a 49.0 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $14,994 in 1986;

* an increase of $3.96 billion in federal payments to the state or a 41.8 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 204,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and a possible gain of 411,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* job gains in the 1990s as large as 4,000 in agriculture-related businesses; 62,000 in manufacturing; 124,000 in personal services; 62,000 in retail trade; 27,000 in finance, insurance, and real estate; and 18,000 in the construction industry.

Population

Minnesota's population totalled 4,212,000 in 1986, a gain of 136,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 4,416,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Minnesota's population will then increase further to 4,827,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
MINNESOTA	3,806	4,076	4,212	270	7.1	204	3.3
Midwest	46,893	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
MINNESOTA	4,212	4,416	4,827	204	4.8	411	9.3
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. Five separate population projections indicate that Minnesota will maintain its eight congressional seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Minnesota's entrepreneurs established 3,535 new businesses in 1985, and 3,521 in 1986, a two-year total of 7,056 additional firms. These new firms created 18,930 new jobs in 1985 and 19,241 more in 1986, a two-year total of 38,171.

Business failures totalled 506 in 1985 and 635 in 1986. The failure rate rose from 47.8 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 60.0 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 109,000 more Minnesota residents employed than in 1980, a 5.5 percent gain. Statewide employment gains were above the midwest average gain of 4.0 percent, but below the national average gain of 10.1 percent for the six-year period.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MINNESOTA	1,986	2,095	109	5.5
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment decreased from 125,000 persons in 1980 (5.9 percent of the labor force) to 118,000 in 1986 (5.3 percent of the labor force). Minnesota's 1986 unemployment rate was well below the average for the midwestern subregion of 7.6 percent, and the national average of 7.0 percent.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MINNESOTA	125	118	-7	-0.5
Midwest	2,045	1,844	-201	-9.8
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

The net change in manufacturing in Minnesota was about 3,500 jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Minnesota to increase by as much as 62,000 through the end of the century.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Minnesota's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $1,193 million in 1982 to $1,487 million in 1985, a rise of 24.7 percent.

Table 3: Capital Expenditures
(in thousands)

State and Region	1982	1985
MINNESOTA	1,193.0	1,487.8
Midwest	16,753.1	22,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $41.1 billion to $63.2 billion, a 53.7 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Midwest TPI rose by 44.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Minnesota's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $4,932 from $10,062 in 1980 to $14,994 in 1986. State PCPI increased by 49.0 percent, 5.3 percent above the Midwest average increase of 43.7 percent over the five-year period and 3.8 percent below the national increase of 47.1 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
Minnesota	41,100	63,184	22,084	53.7
Midwest	489,243	705,052	215,809	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
MINNESOTA	10,062	14,994	4,932	49.0
Midwest	10,052	14,447	4,395	43.7
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Minnesota received $12.4 billion in federal funds in fiscal year 1986, an increase of $4.0 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 44 percent of the state's federal funds is in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state primarily through Social Security and Medicare payments. Minnesota, therefore, is vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria and program funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Minnesota by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Minnesota by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	2,595	3	180	113	2,300	0
Non-DoD	9,836	2,107	839	5,357	374	1,158
Total	12,431	2,110	1,019	5,470	2,674	1,158

Percent of Total in Minnesota by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	20.9 (27.7)	0 (0)	1.4 (7.5)	0.9 (2.1)	18.5 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	79.1 (72.3)	16.9 (13.6)	6.8 (7.1)	43.2 (41.8)	3.0 (6.7)	9.3 (3.2)
Total		16.9 (13.6)	8.2 (14.6)	44.1 (43.9)	21.5 (24.8)	9.3 (3.2)

OHIO

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Ohio experienced:

* a 0.4 percent decline in population, or a decrease of 46,000 persons to total 10,752,000 people in 1986;
* a 3.1 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 145,000 employees, for a total of 4,808,000 workers;
* a drop in unemployment from 8.4 percent of the labor force to 8.1 percent;
* a 42.6 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $149,807 billion, and a 43.3 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $13,933 in 1986;
* an increase of $9.8 billion in federal payments to the state or a 44.2 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 22,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and a possible gain of 85,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;
* job gains in the 1990s as large as 4,000 in agriculture-related businesses; 200,000 in personal services; 68,000 in retail trade; 36,000 in finance, insurance, real estate; and 19,000 in construction.

Population

Ohio's population totalled 10,752,000 in 1986, a loss of 46,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow in the last part of the 1980s, reaching 10,774,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Ohio's population will then increase further to 10,859,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
OHIO	10,657	10,798	10,752	141	1.3	-46	-0.4
Midwest	46,893	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
OHIO	10,752	10,774	10,859	22	0.2	85	0.8
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Ohio will likely lose two of its 21 seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Ohio's entrepreneurs established 8,262 new businesses in 1985, and 8,869 in 1986, a two-year total of 17,131 additional firms. These new firms created 45,647 new jobs in 1985 and 42,231 more in 1986, a two-year total of 87,878.

Business failures totalled 2,456 in 1985 and 2,057 in 1986. The failure rate dropped from 120.8 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 99.74 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 145,000 more Ohio residents employed than in 1980, a 3.1 percent gain in the number of persons employed. Statewide employment gains were below the midwest average of 4.0 percent and the national average gain of 10.1 percent over the six-year period.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
OHIO	4,663	4,808	145	3.1
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

The number of unemployed workers in Ohio over the six-year period between 1980 and 1986 changed from 426,000 in 1980, to a high of 640,000 in 1982, and has returned to 426,000 in 1986. Ohio's 1986 unemployment rate of 8.1 percent was above both midwestern average of 7.6 percent, and the national average of 7.0 percent.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
OHIO	426	426	0	0
Midwest	2,045	1,844	-201	-9.8
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Ohio lost about 158,200 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Ohio to decrease by another 20,000 through the end of the century.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Ohio's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $4,216 million in 1982 to $5,061 million in 1985, a rise of 20.0 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in thousands)

State and Region	1982	1985
OHIO	4,216.3	5,061.2
Midwest	16,753.1	22,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $105.0 billion to $149.8 billion, a 42.6 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Midwest TPI rose by 44.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Ohio's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $4,210, from $9,723 in 1980 to $13,933 in 1986. State PCPI increased by 43.3 percent, 0.4 percent below the Midwest average increase of 43.7 percent over the six-year period and 3.8 percent below the national increase of 47.1 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
OHIO	105,034	149,807	44,773	42.6
Midwest	489,243	705,052	215,809	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
OHIO	9,723	13,933	4,210	43.3
Midwest	10,052	14,447	4,395	43.7
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Ohio received $31.8 billion of federal funds in fiscal year 1986, an increase of $9.8 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 48.9 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state through Black Lung, Social Security, and Medicare payments. Ohio, therefore, is vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria or program funding levels.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Ohio by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Ohio by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	6,929	3	1,400	325	5,201	0
Non-DoD	24,894	4,760	1,775	15,555	2,251	553
Total	31,823	4,763	3,175	15,880	7,452	553

Percent of Total in Ohio by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	21.8 (27.7)	0 (0)	4.4 (7.5)	1.0 (2.1)	16.3 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	78.2 (72.3)	15.0 (13.6)	5.6 (7.1)	48.9 (41.8)	7.1 (6.7)	1.7 (3.2)
Total		15.0 (13.6)	10.0 (14.6)	49.9 (43.9)	23.4 (24.8)	1.7 (3.2)

WISCONSIN

Summary

Between 1980 and 1986, Wisconsin experienced:

* a 1.7 percent growth in population, or an increase of 79,000 persons to a total of 4,785,000 people;

* a 2.6 percent increase in employment, or an increase of 57,000 employees, for a total of 2,230,000 workers;

* a drop in unemployment from 7.1 percent of the labor force to 7.0 percent; the increase in the absolute number of unemployed from 167,000 in 1980 to 169,000 in 1986 reflects a growing labor force;

* a 43.4 percent increase in Total Personal Income to $66.6 billion, and a 41.3 percent rise in Per Capita Personal Income to $13,909 in 1986;

* an increase of $3.1 billion in federal payments to the state or a 34.6 percent gain from FY 1981 to FY 1986.

Growth Projections -- 1990 and 2000

U.S. government projections for the period 1986 to 1990 and 2000 suggest:

* total population growth of 138,000 persons from 1986 to 1990, and a possible gain of 220,000 residents between 1990 and 2000;

* job gains in the 1990s as large as 6,000 in agriculture-related businesses; 102,000 in personal services; 51,000 in retail trade; 23,000 in finance, insurance, and real estate; and 25,000 in the manufacturing of durable goods.

Population

Wisconsin's population totalled 4,785,000 in 1986, a gain of 79,000 from 1980. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, expects the state to grow at about the same rate in the latter part of the 1980s, reaching 4,923,000 people in 1990. BEA estimates that Wisconsin's population will then increase further to 5,143,000 by the year 2000.

Table 1: Population Change: 1970 - 1986
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1970-1980		1980-1986	
	1970	1980	1986	number	percent	number	percent
WISCONSIN	4,418	4,706	4,785	288	6.5	79	1.7
Midwest	46,89	48,673	48,803	1,780	3.8	130	0.3
Northeast & Midwest	100,426	102,620	103,927	2,194	2.2	1,307	1.3
South & West	106,166	123,929	137,161	17,763	16.7	13,232	10.7
U. S. Total	206,592	226,549	241,076	19,957	9.6	14,527	6.4

Table 2: Population Projections: 1990 - 2000
(numbers in thousands)

State and Region	POPULATION			CHANGE			
				1986-1990		1990-2000	
	1986	1990	2000	number	percent	number	percent
WISCONSIN	4,785	4,923	5,143	138	2.9	220	4.5
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684	687	1.4	1,194	2.4
Northeast & Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370	2,414	2.3	4,041	3.8
South & West	137,161	142,876	157,096	5,715	4.2	14,220	10.0
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466	8,129	3.4	18,261	7.3

Congressional Reapportionment

The 435 congressional seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the 50 states after each decennial census. A review of five separate population projections indicates that Wisconsin may lose one of its nine seats after 1990.

The Economy

Business Starts and Failures

Wisconsin's entrepreneurs established 3,591 new businesses in 1985, and 3,448 in 1986, a two-year total of 7,039 additional firms. These new firms created 19,583 new jobs in 1985 and 17,888 more in 1986, a two-year total of 37,471.

Business failures totalled 1,427 in 1985 and 1,561 in 1986. The failure rate increased from 136.7 firms per "10,000 listed concerns" in 1985 to 148.4 per 10,000 in 1986.

Employment

In 1986, there were 57,000 more Wisconsin residents employed than in 1980, a 2.6 percent gain in the number of persons employed. Statewide employment gains were below the midwest average of 4.0 percent and the national average gain of 10.1 percent.

Table 3: Employment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
WISCONSIN	2,173	2,230	57	2.6
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1

Unemployment

State unemployment increased from 167,000 persons in 1980 (7.1 percent of the labor force) to 169,000 in 1986 (7.0 percent of the labor force). The increase in absolute numbers of unemployed reflects a growing labor force. Wisconsin's 1986 unemployment rate was below the midwestern average of 7.6 percent and the national average of 7.0 percent.

Table 4: Unemployment
(in thousands)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
WISCONSIN	167	169	2	-0.1
Midwest	2,045	1,844	-201	-9.8
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	3,321	-535	-13.9
South and West	3,769	4,906	1,137	30.2
U.S. Total	7,635	8,227	592	7.7

Manufacturing

Wisconsin lost about 47,700 manufacturing jobs between 1980 and 1986. However, the U.S. Department of Commerce expects manufacturing employment in Wisconsin to increase by as much as 41,000 jobs in the 1990s.

Capital Expenditures

Recent state gains in high-technology manufacturing are reflected by the increase in capital expenditures for manufacturing. Wisconsin's manufacturing establishments increased their total capital investment from $1,547 million in 1982 to $1,955 million in 1985, a rise of 26.3 percent.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1982	1985
WISCONSIN	1,547.2	1,954.7
Midwest	16,753.1	22,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	77,086.1	85,533.6

Total Personal Income

Between 1980 and 1986, statewide Total Personal Income (TPI) increased from $46.4 billion to $66.5 billion, a 43.4 percent gain in six years. Over the same time period, the Midwest TPI rose by 44.1 percent, and that of the U.S. increased 56.7 percent.

From 1980 to 1986, Wisconsin's average Per Capita Personal Income (PCPI) rose $4,063 from $9,846 in 1980 to $13,909 in 1986. State PCPI increased by 41.3 percent, 2.4 percent below the Midwest average of 43.7 percent and 5.8 percent below the national average increase of 47.1 percent.

Table 6: Total Personal Income
(in millions of dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
WISCONSIN	46,409	66,594	20,140	43.4
Midwest	489,243	705,052	215,809	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526	1,623,863	561,337	52.8
South and West	1,191,552	1,905,659	714,107	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,078	3,529,522	1,275,444	56.6

Table 7: Per Capita Personal Income
(in dollars)

State and Region	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
WISCONSIN	9,846	13,909	4,063	41.3
Midwest	10,052	14,447	4,395	43.7
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	15,627	5,273	50.9
South and West	9,615	13,894	4,249	44.2
U.S. Total	9,950	14,641	4,691	47.1

Federal Funding

Wisconsin received $12.2 billion in federal funding in fiscal year 1986, an increase of $3.1 billion over fiscal 1981. Approximately 54.3 percent of the state's federal funding came in the form of direct payments to individuals. These payments entered the state through Social Security and Medicare payments. Wisconsin, therefore, is particularly vulnerable to changes in eligibility criteria and program funding.

Table 8: Federal Spending in Wisconsin by Major Category and Defense vs Non-Defense: 1986

Total Amount to Wisconsin by Major Category
(in millions of dollars)

	Total	Grants	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payment to Individuals	Procurement	Other
DoD	1,329	3	242	109	975	0
Non-DoD	10,857	2,307	699	6,620	629	602
Total	12,186	2,310	941	6,729	1,604	602

Percent of Total in Wisconsin by Major Category
(total U.S.)

DoD	10.9 (27.7)	0.01 (0)	2.0 (7.5)	0.9 (2.1)	8.0 (18.1)	0 (0)
Non-DoD	89.1 (72.3)	19.0 (13.6)	5.7 (7.1)	54.3 (41.8)	5.2 (6.7)	4.9 (3.2)
Total		19.0 (13.6)	7.7 (14.6)	55.2 (43.9)	13.2 (24.8)	4.9 (3.2)

TABLES

Appendix A -- Population: 1980 - 1986

Appendix B -- Change in Population: 1980 - 1986

Appendix C -- Population Projections: 1990 and 2000

Appendix D -- Labor Force: 1980 - 1986

Appendix E -- Employment: 1980 - 1986

Appendix F -- Change in Employment: 1980 - 1986

Appendix G -- Unemployed Workers: 1980 - 1986

Appendix H -- Percent Unemployment: 1980 - 1986

Appendix I -- Employees on Manufacturing Payrolls: 1980 - 1986

Appendix J -- Change in Manufacturing Employment: 1980 - 1986

Appendix K -- Change in Total Personal Income: 1980 - 1986

Appendix L -- Per Capita Personal Income: 1980 - 1986

Appendix M -- Business Starts and Failures: 1985 and 1986

Appendix N -- New Capital Expenditures by Manufacturing Establishments: 1982 and 1985

Appendix O -- Total Federal Funds Spent: Fiscal Years 1981 - 1986

Appendix P -- Major Categories of Federal Spending for FY 1986

Appendix Q -- Public High School Graduates: 1980 - 1985

Appendix R -- Expenditures Per Pupil in Public Schools: 1981 - 1985

Appendix S -- Public High School Enrollment: 1981 - 1985

Appendix T -- Comparison of Energy Expenditures and Fossil Fuel Production by State: 1985

Appendix U -- Industrial Energy Consumption: 1980 and 1985

Appendix V -- Average State Natural Gas and Electricity Prices: 1985

Appendix A

Population: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England							
Connecticut	3,108	3,123	3,127	3,140	3,153	3,171	3,189
Maine	1,125	1,135	1,139	1,147	1,158	1,165	1,173
Massachusetts	5,737	5,753	5,744	5,762	5,792	5,819	5,832
New Hampshire	921	937	948	959	978	999	1,027
Rhode Island	947	952	953	955	960	967	975
Vermont	511	516	520	526	530	535	541
Total	12,349	12,416	12,431	12,489	12,571	12,656	12,737
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	594	597	600	606	614	622	633
Maryland	4,217	4,256	4,272	4,299	4,348	4,393	4,463
New Jersey	7,365	7,406	7,427	7,464	7,511	7,561	7,619
New York	17,558	17,557	17,569	17,660	17,713	17,746	17,772
Pennsylvania	11,864	11,878	11,882	11,894	11,890	11,863	11,888
Total	41,598	41,694	41,750	41,923	42,076	42,185	42,375
Midwest							
Illinois	11,427	11,474	11,479	11,492	11,524	11,537	11,552
Indiana	5,490	5,490	5,485	5,476	5,493	5,500	5,504
Iowa	2,914	2,918	2,908	2,905	2,904	2,881	2,851
Michigan	9,262	9,211	9,119	9,056	9,062	9,088	9,145
Minnesota	4,076	4,112	4,133	4,146	4,164	4,192	4,214
Ohio	10,798	10,801	10,777	10,742	10,744	10,747	10,752
Wisconsin	4,706	4,736	4,747	4,749	4,764	4,776	4,785
Total	48,673	48,742	48,648	48,566	48,655	48,721	48,803
South							
Alabama	3,894	3,928	3,944	3,964	3,992	4,022	4,052
Arkansas	2,286	2,300	2,308	2,326	2,347	2,360	2,372
D.C.	638	633	627	624	624	623	626
Florida	9,746	10,193	10,472	10,753	11,046	11,364	11,675
Georgia	5,463	5,570	5,654	5,736	5,844	5,975	6,104
Kentucky	3,661	3,675	3,695	3,715	3,724	3,729	3,729
Louisiana	4,206	4,300	4,383	4,442	4,462	4,486	4,501
Mississippi	2,521	2,545	2,567	2,583	2,599	2,614	2,625
North Carolina	5,882	5,958	6,019	6,081	6,170	6,262	6,333
Oklahoma	3,025	3,108	3,233	3,312	3,312	3,306	3,305
South Carolina	3,122	3,186	3,220	3,253	3,296	3,335	3,377
Tennessee	4,591	4,639	4,666	4,691	4,729	4,767	4,803
Texas	14,229	14,766	15,376	15,818	16,083	16,389	16,685
Virginia	5,347	5,443	5,490	5,559	5,636	5,702	5,787
West Virginia	1,950	1,961	1,962	1,964	1,952	1,937	1,918
Total	70,561	72,205	73,616	74,821	75,816	76,871	77,892

Appendix A (continued)

Population: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West							
Alaska	402	415	446	483	505	522	534
Arizona	2,718	2,816	2,898	2,977	3,073	3,193	3,319
California	23,668	24,265	24,783	25,308	25,780	26,358	26,981
Colorado	2,890	2,984	3,072	3,148	3,190	3,234	3,267
Hawaii	965	980	998	1,019	1,036	1,051	1,062
Idaho	944	964	978	988	1,000	1,004	1,002
Kansas	2,364	2,389	2,410	2,428	2,442	2,449	2,460
Missouri	4,917	4,939	4,943	4,965	5,005	5,035	5,066
Montana	787	796	805	816	824	825	819
Nebraska	1,570	1,583	1,590	1,597	1,605	1,605	1,598
Nevada	800	846	878	897	917	937	963
New Mexico	1,303	1,335	1,369	1,402	1,427	1,451	1,479
North Dakota	653	661	672	681	687	685	679
Oregon	2,633	2,669	2,669	2,660	2,676	2,686	2,698
South Dakota	691	692	695	699	705	708	708
Utah	1,461	1,516	1,559	1,596	1,624	1,645	1,665
Washington	4,132	4,237	4,279	4,304	4,350	4,408	4,462
Wyoming	470	494	510	516	513	510	507
Total	53,368	54,581	55,554	56,484	57,359	58,306	59,269
Northeast	53,947	54,110	54,181	54,412	54,647	54,841	55,112
Midwest	48,673	48,742	48,648	48,566	48,655	48,721	48,803
Northeast and Midwest	102,620	102,852	102,829	102,978	103,302	103,562	103,915
South	70,561	72,205	73,616	74,821	75,816	76,871	77,892
West	53,368	54,581	55,554	56,484	57,359	58,306	59,269
South and West	123,929	126,786	129,170	131,305	133,175	135,177	137,161
U.S. Total	226,549	229,638	231,999	234,283	236,477	238,739	241,076

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1010, "Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1986" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987). Totals may not correspond because of rounding.

Appendix B

Change in Population: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1986	Change	Percent
New England				
Connecticut	3,108	3,189	81	2.6
Maine	1,125	1,173	48	4.3
Massachusetts	5,737	5,832	95	1.7
New Hampshire	921	1,027	106	11.5
Rhode Island	947	975	28	3.0
Vermont	511	541	30	5.9
Total	12,349	12,737	388	3.1
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	594	633	39	6.6
Maryland	4,217	4,463	246	5.8
New Jersey	7,365	7,619	254	3.4
New York	17,558	17,772	214	1.2
Pennsylvania	11,864	11,888	24	.2
Total	41,598	42,375	777	1.9
Midwest				
Illinois	11,427	11,552	125	1.1
Indiana	5,490	5,504	14	.3
Iowa	2,914	2,851	-63	-2.2
Michigan	9,262	9,145	-117	-1.3
Minnesota	4,076	4,214	138	3.4
Ohio	10,798	10,752	-46	-.4
Wisconsin	4,706	4,785	79	1.7
Total	48,673	48,803	130	.3
South				
Alabama	3,894	4,052	158	4.1
Arkansas	2,286	2,372	86	3.8
D.C.	638	626	-12	-1.9
Florida	9,746	11,675	1,929	19.8
Georgia	5,463	6,104	641	11.7
Kentucky	3,661	3,729	68	1.9
Louisiana	4,206	4,501	295	7.0
Mississippi	2,521	2,625	104	4.1
North Carolina	5,882	6,333	451	7.7
Oklahoma	3,025	3,305	280	9.3
South Carolina	3,122	3,377	255	8.2
Tennessee	4,591	4,803	212	4.6
Texas	14,229	16,685	2,456	17.3
Virginia	5,347	5,787	440	8.2
West Virginia	1,950	1,918	-32	-1.6
Total	70,561	77,892	7,331	10.4

Appendix B (continued)

Change in Population 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1986	Change	Percent
West				
Alaska	402	534	132	32.8
Arizona	2,718	3,319	601	22.1
California	23,668	26,981	3,313	14.0
Colorado	2,890	3,267	377	13.0
Hawaii	965	1,062	97	10.1
Idaho	944	1,002	58	6.1
Kansas	2,364	2,460	96	4.1
Missouri	4,917	5,066	149	3.0
Montana	787	819	32	4.1
Nebraska	1,570	1,598	28	1.8
Nevada	800	963	163	20.4
New Mexico	1,303	1,479	176	13.5
North Dakota	653	679	26	4.0
Oregon	2,633	2,698	65	2.5
South Dakota	691	708	17	2.5
Utah	1,461	1,665	204	14.0
Washington	4,132	4,462	330	8.0
Wyoming	470	507	37	7.9
Total	53,368	59,269	5,901	11.1
Northeast	53,947	55,112	1,165	2.2
Midwest	48,673	48,803	130	.3
Northeast and Midwest	102,620	103,915	1,295	1.3
South	70,561	77,892	7,331	10.4
West	53,368	59,269	5,901	11.1
South and West	123,929	137,161	13,232	10.7
U.S. Total	226,549	241,076	14,527	6.4

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1010, "State Population and Household Estimates, with Age, Sex and Components of Change: 1981-1986," Table 5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987).

Appendix C

Population Projections: 1990 and 2000
(in thousands)

Region and State	1986	1990	2000
New England			
Connecticut	3,189	3,393	3,772
Maine	1,173	1,196	1,258
Massachusetts	5,832	6,209	6,780
New Hampshire	1,027	1,071	1,235
Rhode Island	975	1,007	1,072
Vermont	541	566	619
Total	12,737	13,442	14,736
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	633	639	682
Maryland	4,463	4,503	4,711
New Jersey	7,619	7,943	8,562
New York	17,772	18,262	18,971
Pennsylvania	11,888	12,050	12,024
Total	42,375	43,397	44,950
Midwest			
Illinois	11,552	11,617	11,774
Indiana	5,504	5,602	5,757
Iowa	2,851	2,937	2,966
Michigan	9,145	9,221	9,358
Minnesota	4,214	4,416	5,827
Ohio	10,752	10,774	10,859
Wisconsin	4,785	4,923	5,143
Total	48,803	49,490	50,684
South			
Alabama	4,052	4,032	4,163
Arkansas	2,372	2,454	2,617
D.C.	626	626	641
Florida	11,675	12,528	14,628
Georgia	6,104	6,323	6,905
Kentucky	3,729	3,774	3,862
Louisiana	4,501	4,656	4,915
Mississippi	2,625	2,708	2,784
North Carolina	6,333	6,487	6,963
Oklahoma	3,305	3,461	3,698
South Carolina	3,377	3,463	3,757
Tennessee	4,803	4,895	5,209
Texas	16,685	17,391	19,339
Virginia	5,787	5,906	6,331
West Virginia	1,918	1,970	1,984
Total	77,892	80,674	87,796

Appendix C (continued)

Population Projections: 1990 and 2000
(in thousands)

Region and State	1986	1990	2000
West			
Alaska	534	565	675
Arizona	3,319	3,600	4,397
California	26,981	27,970	31,170
Colorado	3,267	3,618	4,291
Hawaii	1,062	1,107	1,207
Idaho	1,002	1,061	1,159
Kansas	2,460	2,536	2,678
Missouri	5,066	5,176	5,347
Montana	819	862	918
Nebraska	1,598	1,651	1,734
Nevada	963	1,058	1,301
New Mexico	1,479	1,538	1,711
North Dakota	679	712	758
Oregon	2,698	2,842	3,092
South Dakota	708	723	749
Utah	1,665	1,859	2,165
Washington	4,462	4,762	5,310
Wyoming	507	562	638
Total	59,269	62,202	69,300
Northeast	55,112	56,839	59,686
Midwest	48,803	49,490	50,684
Northeast and Midwest	103,915	106,329	110,370
South	77,892	80,674	87,796
West	59,269	62,202	69,300
South and West	137,161	142,876	157,096
U.S. Total	241,076	249,205	267,466

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, "Regional and State Projections of Income, Employment, and Population to the Year 2000" (Washington, D.C., May 1985).

Appendix D

Labor Force: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England							
Connecticut	1,601	1,593	1,602	1,612	1,671	1,711	1,740
Maine	507	509	516	537	551	553	562
Massachusetts	2,867	2,947	2,993	2,977	3,047	3,050	3,051
New Hampshire	469	478	483	500	521	538	562
Rhode Island	471	475	478	474	490	500	510
Vermont	250	258	264	265	269	278	292
Total	6,165	6,260	6,336	6,365	6,549	6,630	6,717
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	284	287	297	296	308	317	325
Maryland	2,158	2,165	2,166	2,203	2,243	2,261	2,358
New Jersey	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,825	3,835	3,892
New York	7,978	8,012	7,997	8,051	8,087	8,312	8,408
Pennsylvania	5,435	5,484	5,489	5,505	5,478	5,528	5,634
Total	19,449	19,541	19,581	19,432	19,633	19,936	20,292
Midwest							
Illinois	5,551	5,594	5,605	5,594	5,605	5,668	5,686
Indiana	2,628	2,623	2,594	2,577	2,619	2,728	2,750
Iowa	1,432	1,426	1,417	1,420	1,411	1,412	1,432
Michigan	4,293	4,306	4,277	4,286	4,347	4,355	4,393
Minnesota	2,111	2,154	2,167	2,176	2,227	2,221	2,213
Ohio	5,089	5,100	5,114	5,099	5,089	5,139	5,234
Wisconsin	2,340	2,370	2,439	2,425	2,389	2,373	2,399
Total	23,444	23,573	23,613	23,577	23,687	23,896	24,107
South							
Alabama	1,674	1,669	1,711	1,758	1,792	1,802	1,883
Arkansas	1,000	1,033	1,025	1,028	1,041	1,052	1,073
D.C.	323	305	307	320	321	325	328
Florida	4,271	4,519	4,751	4,936	5,139	5,344	5,588
Georgia	2,543	2,598	2,662	2,685	2,762	2,880	3,014
Kentucky	1,662	1,668	1,685	1,700	1,714	1,696	1,690
Louisiana	1,788	1,855	1,863	1,913	1,943	1,986	1,988
Mississippi	1,061	1,059	1,065	1,064	1,074	1,129	1,163
North Carolina	2,855	2,917	2,940	2,935	3,032	3,121	3,194
Oklahoma	1,368	1,446	1,486	1,552	1,554	1,562	1,593
South Carolina	1,388	1,426	1,495	1,470	1,481	1,562	1,602
Tennessee	2,080	2,117	2,129	2,180	2,220	2,257	2,301
Texas	6,737	7,075	7,374	7,643	7,911	8,080	8,159
Virginia	2,561	2,605	2,650	2,722	2,838	2,857	2,885
West Virginia	788	787	774	771	768	764	737
Total	32,099	33,079	33,917	34,677	35,590	36,417	37,204

Appendix D (continued)

Labor Force 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West							
Alaska	188	196	211	234	247	250	256
Arizona	1,238	1,270	1,338	1,388	1,441	1,477	1,586
California	11,584	11,812	12,178	12,281	12,610	12,995	13,365
Colorado	1,500	1,538	1,588	1,669	1,714	1,719	1,694
Hawaii	440	451	461	472	472	478	488
Idaho	429	429	444	458	462	465	468
Kansas	1,184	1,190	1,185	1,186	1,196	1,235	1,224
Missouri	2,307	2,315	2,305	2,346	1,372	2,463	2,529
Montana	370	385	394	395	404	405	407
Nebraska	763	776	789	791	795	804	803
Nevada	431	463	483	486	501	521	541
New Mexico	562	579	596	609	628	642	672
North Dakota	303	311	316	319	327	333	331
Oregon	1,297	1,339	1,323	1,341	1,334	1,315	1,347
South Dakota	335	336	331	334	344	343	345
Utah	634	647	674	692	704	731	755
Washington	1,985	1,996	2,024	2,068	2,051	2,087	2,178
Wyoming	234	251	256	263	255	250	249
Total	25,784	26,284	26,896	27,332	26,857	28,513	29,238
Northeast	25,614	25,801	25,917	25,797	26,182	26,566	27,009
Midwest	23,444	23,573	23,613	23,577	23,687	23,896	24,107
Northeast and Midwest	49,058	49,374	49,530	49,374	49,869	50,462	51,116
South	32,099	33,079	33,917	34,677	35,590	36,417	37,204
West	25,784	26,284	26,896	27,332	26,857	28,513	29,238
South and West	57,883	59,363	60,813	62,009	62,447	64,930	66,442
U.S. Total	106,941	108,737	110,343	111,383	112,316	115,392	117,558

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1987).

Appendix E

Employment: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England							
Connecticut	1,507	1,495	1,491	1,515	1,594	1,628	1,674
Maine	468	472	472	489	517	523	532
Massachusetts	2,705	2,760	2,756	2,772	2,902	2,930	2,934
New Hampshire	447	454	447	473	499	517	546
Rhode Island	437	439	429	435	464	475	489
Vermont	234	243	246	247	255	265	278
Total	5,798	5,863	5,841	5,931	6,231	6,338	6,453
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	262	264	272	272	289	300	311
Maryland	2,018	2,008	1,983	2,051	2,122	2,157	2,253
New Jersey	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,589	3,618	3,696
New York	7,381	7,400	7,313	7,363	7,504	7,768	7,882
Pennsylvania	5,010	5,025	4,890	4,855	4,980	5,085	5,248
Total	18,005	18,027	17,789	17,654	18,195	18,628	19,079
Midwest							
Illinois	5,092	5,118	4,971	4,954	5,094	5,155	5,225
Indiana	2,376	2,359	2,284	2,292	2,393	2,513	2,565
Iowa	1,350	1,327	1,296	1,305	1,312	1,300	1,332
Michigan	3,759	3,777	3,616	3,678	3,861	3,922	4,008
Minnesota	1,986	2,035	1,997	1,998	2,086	2,088	2,095
Ohio	4,663	4,608	4,474	4,478	4,609	4,683	4,808
Wisconsin	2,173	2,185	2,179	2,172	2,214	2,202	2,230
Total	21,399	21,409	20,817	20,877	21,569	21,863	22,263
South							
Alabama	1,527	1,491	1,465	1,518	1,592	1,642	1,698
Arkansas	924	939	925	924	948	961	979
D.C.	299	278	275	283	292	298	303
Florida	4,020	4,211	4,363	4,512	4,814	5,024	5,268
Georgia	2,380	2,432	2,454	2,484	2,596	2,692	2,836
Kentucky	1,529	1,528	1,506	1,502	1,554	1,535	1,534
Louisiana	1,667	1,699	1,670	1,688	1,748	1,758	1,727
Mississippi	982	971	948	930	958	1,013	1,027
North Carolina	2,668	2,729	2,675	2,674	2,827	2,953	3,024
Oklahoma	1,302	1,394	1,401	1,412	1,445	1,450	1,462
South Carolina	1,292	1,306	1,333	1,322	1,376	1,455	1,502
Tennessee	1,928	1,925	1,877	1,930	2,030	2,077	2,116
Texas	6,385	6,702	6,867	7,033	7,442	7,515	7,433
Virginia	2,433	2,446	2,446	2,557	2,695	2,697	2,740
West Virginia	714	703	666	632	653	664	655
Total	30,050	30,754	30,871	31,401	32,970	33,734	34,304

Appendix E (continued)

Employment: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West							
Alaska	170	178	190	210	222	226	228
Arizona	1,155	1,192	1,205	1,262	1,370	1,381	1,476
California	10,794	10,937	10,968	11,094	11,630	12,060	12,473
Colorado	1,412	1,453	1,465	1,558	1,617	1,618	1,568
Hawaii	419	427	430	442	445	451	464
Idaho	395	397	400	413	429	428	427
Kansas	1,131	1,140	1,111	1,114	1,133	1,173	1,157
Missouri	2,140	2,137	2,092	2,114	1,201	2,305	2,375
Montana	347	358	360	360	374	374	374
Nebraska	732	744	741	746	760	760	763
Nevada	404	430	434	438	462	479	509
New Mexico	520	537	541	547	581	585	610
North Dakota	288	295	298	301	310	313	310
Oregon	1,190	1,207	1,170	1,196	1,209	1,199	1,233
South Dakota	319	319	313	316	329	325	329
Utah	594	604	621	628	658	688	710
Washington	1,829	1,806	1,779	1,837	1,857	1,917	1,999
Wyoming	225	241	241	241	239	232	227
Total	24,064	24,402	24,359	24,817	24,826	26,514	27,232
Northeast	23,803	23,890	23,630	23,585	24,426	24,966	25,532
Midwest	21,399	21,409	20,817	20,877	21,569	21,863	22,263
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	45,299	44,447	44,462	45,995	46,829	47,795
South	30,050	30,754	30,871	31,401	32,970	33,734	34,304
West	24,064	24,402	24,359	24,817	24,826	26,514	27,232
South and West	54,114	55,156	55,230	56,218	57,796	60,248	61,536
U.S. Total	99,316	100,455	99,677	100,680	103,791	107,077	109,331

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Washington, D.C., May 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987).

Appendix F

Change in Employment: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1986	Change	Percent Change	1980 Percent of Total	1986 Percent of Total	Percent Change
New England							
Connecticut	1,507	1,674	167	11.1	1.5	1.5	.0
Maine	468	532	64	13.7	.5	.5	.0
Massachusetts	2,705	2,934	229	8.5	2.7	2.7	-.0
New Hampshire	447	546	99	22.1	.5	.5	.0
Rhode Island	437	489	52	11.9	.4	.4	.0
Vermont	234	278	44	18.8	.2	.3	.0
Total	5,798	6,453	655	11.3	5.8	5.9	.1
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	262	311	49	18.7	.3	.3	.0
Maryland	2,018	2,253	235	11.6	2.0	2.1	.0
New Jersey	3,334	3,696	362	10.9	3.4	3.4	.0
New York	7,381	7,882	501	6.8	7.4	7.2	-.2
Pennsylvania	5,010	5,248	238	4.8	5.0	4.8	-.2
Total	18,005	19,079	1,074	6.0	18.1	17.5	-.7
Midwest							
Illinois	5,092	5,225	133	2.6	5.1	4.8	-.3
Indiana	2,376	2,565	189	8.0	2.4	2.3	-.0
Iowa	1,350	1,332	-18	-1.3	1.4	1.2	-.1
Michigan	3,759	4,008	249	6.6	3.8	3.7	-.1
Minnesota	1,986	2,095	109	5.5	2.0	1.9	-.1
Ohio	4,663	4,808	145	3.1	4.7	4.4	-.3
Wisconsin	2,173	2,230	57	2.6	2.2	2.0	-.1
Total	21,399	22,263	864	4.0	21.5	20.4	-1.2
South							
Alabama	1,527	1,698	171	11.2	1.5	1.6	.0
Arkansas	924	979	55	6.0	.9	.9	-.0
D.C.	299	303	4	1.3	.3	.3	-.0
Florida	4,020	5,268	1,248	31.0	4.0	4.8	.8
Georgia	2,380	2,836	456	19.2	2.4	2.6	.2
Kentucky	1,529	1,534	5	.3	1.5	1.4	-.1
Louisiana	1,667	1,727	60	3.6	1.7	1.6	-.1
Mississippi	982	1,027	45	4.6	1.0	.9	-.0
North Carolina	2,668	3,024	356	13.3	2.7	2.8	.1
Oklahoma	1,302	1,462	160	12.3	1.3	1.3	.0
South Carolina	1,292	1,502	210	16.3	1.3	1.4	.1
Tennessee	1,928	2,116	188	9.8	1.9	1.9	-.0
Texas	6,385	7,433	1,048	16.4	6.4	6.8	.4
Virginia	2,433	2,740	307	12.6	2.4	2.5	.1
West Virginia	714	655	-59	-8.3	.7	.6	-.1
Total	30,050	34,304	4,254	14.2	30.3	31.4	1.1

Appendix F (continued)

Change in Employment: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1986	Change	Percent Change	1980 Percent of Total	1986 Percent of Total	Percent Change
West							
Alaska	170	228	58	34.1	.2	.2	.0
Arizona	1,155	1,476	321	27.8	1.2	1.4	.2
California	10,794	12,473	1,679	15.6	10.9	11.4	.5
Colorado	1,412	1,568	156	11.0	1.4	1.4	.0
Hawaii	419	464	45	10.7	.4	.4	.0
Idaho	395	427	32	8.1	.4	.4	-.0
Kansas	1,131	1,157	26	2.3	1.1	1.1	-.1
Missouri	2,140	2,375	235	11.0	2.2	2.2	.0
Montana	347	374	27	7.8	.3	.3	-.0
Nebraska	732	763	31	4.2	.7	.7	-.0
Nevada	404	509	105	26.0	.4	.5	.1
New Mexico	520	610	90	17.3	.5	.6	.0
North Dakota	288	310	22	7.6	.3	.3	-.0
Oregon	1,190	1,233	43	3.6	1.2	1.1	-.1
South Dakota	319	329	10	3.1	.3	.3	-.0
Utah	594	710	116	19.5	.6	.6	.1
Washington	1,829	1,999	170	9.3	1.8	1.8	-.0
Wyoming	225	227	2	.9	.2	.2	-.0
Total	24,064	27,232	3,168	13.2	24.2	24.9	.7
Northeast	23,803	25,532	1,729	7.3	24.0	23.4	-.6
Midwest	21,399	22,263	864	4.0	21.5	20.4	-1.2
Northeast and Midwest	45,202	47,795	2,593	5.7	45.5	43.7	-1.8
South	30,050	34,304	4,254	14.2	30.3	31.4	1.1
West	24,064	27,232	3,168	13.2	24.2	24.9	.7
South and West	54,114	61,536	7,422	13.7	54.5	56.3	1.8
U.S. Total	99,316	109,331	10,015	10.1	100.0	100.0	.0

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Washington, D.C., May 1983, 1987).

Appendix G

Unemployed Workers: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England							
Connecticut	94	98	111	97	77	83	66
Maine	39	37	44	48	34	30	30
Massachusetts	162	187	237	205	145	120	117
New Hampshire	22	24	36	27	22	21	16
Rhode Island	34	36	49	39	26	25	21
Vermont	16	15	18	18	14	13	14
Total	367	397	495	434	318	292	264
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	22	23	25	24	19	17	14
Maryland	140	157	183	152	121	104	105
New Jersey	260	263	326	288	236	217	196
New York	597	612	684	688	583	544	526
Pennsylvania	425	459	599	650	498	443	386
Total	1,444	1,514	1,792	1,778	1,438	1,308	1,213
Midwest							
Illinois	459	476	634	640	511	513	461
Indiana	252	264	310	285	226	215	185
Iowa	82	99	121	115	99	112	100
Michigan	534	529	661	608	486	433	385
Minnesota	125	119	170	178	141	133	118
Ohio	426	492	640	621	480	456	426
Wisconsin	167	185	260	253	175	171	169
Total	2,045	2,164	2,796	2,700	2,118	2,033	1,844
South							
Alabama	147	178	246	240	200	160	185
Arkansas	76	94	100	104	93	91	94
D.C.	24	27	32	37	29	27	25
Florida	251	308	388	424	325	320	320
Georgia	163	166	208	201	166	188	178
Kentucky	133	140	179	198	160	161	156
Louisiana	121	156	193	225	195	228	261
Mississippi	79	88	117	134	116	116	136
North Carolina	187	188	265	261	205	168	170
Oklahoma	66	52	85	140	109	112	131
South Carolina	96	120	162	148	105	107	100
Tennessee	152	192	252	250	190	180	185
Texas	352	373	507	610	469	565	726
Virginia	128	159	204	165	143	160	145
West Virginia	74	84	108	139	115	100	88
Total	2,049	2,325	3,046	3,276	2,620	2,683	2,900

Appendix G (continued)

Unemployed Workers: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West							
Alaska	18	18	21	24	25	24	28
Arizona	83	78	133	126	71	96	110
California	790	875	1,210	1,187	980	935	892
Colorado	88	85	123	111	97	101	126
Hawaii	21	24	31	30	27	27	24
Idaho	34	32	44	45	33	37	41
Kansas	53	50	74	72	63	62	67
Missouri	167	178	213	232	171	158	154
Montana	23	27	34	35	30	31	33
Nebraska	31	32	48	45	35	44	40
Nevada	27	33	49	48	39	42	32
New Mexico	42	42	55	62	47	57	62
North Dakota	15	16	18	18	17	20	21
Oregon	107	132	153	145	125	116	114
South Dakota	16	17	18	18	15	18	16
Utah	40	43	53	64	46	43	45
Washington	156	190	245	231	194	170	179
Wyoming	9	10	15	22	16	18	22
Total	1,720	1,882	2,537	2,515	2,031	1,999	2,006
Northeast	1,811	1,911	2,287	2,212	1,756	1,600	1,477
Midwest	2,045	2,164	2,796	2,700	2,118	2,033	1,844
Northeast and Midwest	3,856	4,075	5,083	4,912	3,874	3,633	3,321
South	2,049	2,325	3,046	3,276	2,620	2,683	2,900
West	1,720	1,882	2,537	2,515	2,031	1,999	2,006
South and West	3,769	4,207	5,583	5,791	4,651	4,682	4,906
U.S. Total	7,625	8,282	10,666	10,703	8,525	8,315	8,227

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Washington, D.C., May 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987).

Appendix H

Percent Unemployment:
1980 - 1986

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England							
Connecticut	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.0	4.6	4.9	3.8
Maine	7.7	7.3	8.5	8.9	6.2	5.4	5.3
Massachusetts	5.7	6.3	7.9	6.9	4.8	3.9	3.8
New Hampshire	4.7	5.0	7.5	5.4	4.2	3.9	2.8
Rhode Island	7.2	7.6	10.3	8.2	5.3	5.0	4.1
Vermont	6.4	5.8	6.8	6.8	5.2	4.7	4.8
Total	6.0	6.3	7.8	6.8	4.9	4.4	3.9
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.1	6.2	5.4	4.3
Maryland	6.5	7.3	8.4	6.9	5.4	4.6	4.5
New Jersey	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0
New York	7.5	7.6	8.6	8.5	7.2	6.5	6.3
Pennsylvania	7.8	8.4	10.9	11.8	9.1	8.0	6.9
Total	7.4	7.7	9.2	9.1	7.3	6.6	6.0
Midwest							
Illinois	8.3	8.5	11.3	11.4	9.1	9.1	8.1
Indiana	9.6	10.1	12.0	11.1	8.6	7.9	6.7
Iowa	5.7	6.9	8.5	8.1	7.0	7.9	7.0
Michigan	12.4	12.3	15.5	14.2	11.2	9.9	8.8
Minnesota	5.9	5.5	7.8	8.2	6.3	6.0	5.3
Ohio	8.4	9.6	12.5	12.2	9.4	8.9	8.1
Wisconsin	7.1	7.8	10.7	10.4	7.3	7.2	7.0
Total	8.7	9.2	11.8	11.5	8.9	8.5	7.6
South							
Alabama	8.8	10.7	14.4	13.7	11.2	8.9	9.8
Arkansas	7.6	9.1	9.8	10.1	8.9	8.7	8.8
DC	7.4	8.9	10.4	11.6	9.0	8.3	7.6
Florida	5.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	6.3	6.0	5.7
Georgia	6.4	6.4	7.8	7.5	6.0	6.5	5.9
Kentucky	8.0	8.4	10.6	11.6	9.3	9.5	9.2
Louisiana	6.8	8.4	10.4	11.8	10.0	11.5	13.1
Mississippi	7.4	8.3	11.0	12.6	10.8	10.3	11.7
North Carolina	6.5	6.4	9.0	8.9	6.8	5.4	5.3
Oklahoma	4.8	3.6	5.7	9.0	7.0	7.2	8.2
South Carolina	6.9	8.4	10.8	10.1	7.1	6.9	6.2
Tennessee	7.3	9.1	11.8	11.5	8.6	8.0	8.0
Texas	5.2	5.3	6.9	8.0	5.9	7.0	8.9
Virginia	5.0	6.1	7.7	6.1	5.0	5.6	5.0
West Virginia	9.4	10.7	14.0	18.0	15.0	13.1	11.8
Total	6.4	7.0	9.0	9.4	7.4	7.4	7.8

Appendix H

Percent Unemployment:
1980 - 1986

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West							
Alaska	9.6	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.6	10.9
Arizona	6.7	6.1	9.9	9.1	4.9	6.5	6.9
California	6.8	7.4	9.9	9.7	7.8	7.2	6.7
Colorado	5.9	5.5	7.7	6.7	5.7	5.9	7.4
Hawaii	4.8	5.3	6.7	6.4	5.7	5.6	4.9
Idaho	7.9	7.5	9.9	9.8	7.1	8.0	8.8
Kansas	4.5	4.2	6.2	6.1	5.3	5.0	5.5
Missouri	7.2	7.7	9.2	9.9	12.5	6.4	6.1
Montana	6.2	7.0	8.6	8.9	7.4	0.0	8.1
Nebraska	4.1	4.1	6.1	5.7	4.4	5.5	5.0
Nevada	6.3	7.1	10.1	9.9	7.8	8.1	5.9
New Mexico	7.5	7.3	9.2	10.2	7.5	8.9	9.2
North Dakota	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.0	6.3
Oregon	8.2	9.9	11.6	10.8	9.4	8.8	8.5
South Dakota	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.4	5.2	4.6
Utah	6.3	6.6	7.9	9.2	6.5	5.9	6.0
Washington	7.9	9.5	12.1	11.2	9.5	8.1	8.2
Wyoming	3.8	4.0	5.9	8.4	6.3	7.2	8.8
Total	6.7	7.2	9.4	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.9
Northeast	7.1	7.4	8.8	8.6	6.7	6.0	5.5
Midwest	8.7	9.2	11.8	11.5	8.9	8.5	7.6
Northeast and Midwest	7.9	8.3	10.3	9.9	7.8	7.2	6.
South	6.4	7.0	9.0	9.4	7.4	7.4	7.8
West	6.7	7.2	9.4	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.9
South and West	6.5	7.1	9.2	9.3	7.4	7.2	7.4
U.S. Total	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.6	7.2	7.0

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Washington, D.C., May 1980, 1983, 1985, 1987).

Appendix I

Employees on Manufacturing Payrolls: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England							
Connecticut	441.8	439.0	418.8	403.4	415.3	408.3	395.5
Maine	113.2	113.5	108.6	109.2	110.6	105.9	103.9
Massachusetts	673.1	669.4	640.1	632.9	672.0	654.3	618.6
New Hampshire	116.8	116.6	111.7	113.3	123.4	122.5	118.1
Rhode Island	127.8	127.7	116.6	116.2	121.7	119.2	119.4
Vermont	50.6	51.3	48.6	47.6	49.0	49.8	49.6
Total	1,523.3	1,517.5	1,444.4	1,422.6	1,492.0	1,460.0	1,405.1
Mid-Atlantic							
Delaware	71.0	71.0	67.9	68.2	70.6	72.2	68.3
Maryland	237.9	231.7	215.3	214.1	219.4	217.2	209.8
New Jersey	783.4	770.7	727.6	715.1	726.8	713.0	692.8
New York	1,451.1	1,433.3	1,352.5	1,302.3	1,326.3	1,293.1	1,250.5
Pennsylvania	1,328.0	1,299.0	1,170.5	1,095.8	1,121.9	1,089.5	1,049.1
Total	3,871.4	3,805.7	3,533.8	3,395.5	3,465.0	3,385.0	3,270.5
Midwest							
Illinois	1,222.3	1,131.4	1,013.4	955.8	997.0	970.7	925.2
Indiana	658.0	652.6	589.0	581.6	620.5	609.8	602.8
Iowa	243.5	236.5	209.8	202.3	211.9	204.7	201.3
Michigan	1,007.2	979.0	876.9	880.5	962.8	1,002.4	998.3
Minnesota	372.5	364.0	346.6	346.3	373.8	375.3	369.0
Ohio	1,267.5	1,232.6	1,099.9	1,066.0	1,127.0	1,124.2	1,109.3
Wisconsin	560.2	543.5	498.2	484.1	518.9	513.9	512.5
Total	5,331.2	5,139.6	4,633.8	4,516.6	4,811.9	4,801.0	4,718.4
South							
Alabama	362.0	362.0	337.0	340.9	359.8	358.1	357.5
Arkansas	210.4	209.7	195.2	200.3	213.0	209.6	212.1
D.C.	15.4	14.5	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.5
Florida	457.3	472.2	456.7	464.3	501.8	514.4	516.9
Georgia	516.2	524.6	500.3	511.1	546.5	557.1	546.6
Kentucky	276.1	270.2	244.8	242.5	257.4	255.3	253.2
Louisiana	212.2	222.1	202.6	180.1	182.4	178.0	166.7
Mississippi	221.4	220.3	203.2	204.7	218.7	221.6	222.9
North Carolina	842.2	820.7	782.2	796.1	835.6	828.6	831.9
Oklahoma	190.1	200.2	180.8	166.2	175.0	172.0	162.8
South Carolina	392.3	390.2	364.5	362.4	377.6	365.4	364.0
Tennessee	502.7	508.6	469.5	468.6	497.1	492.4	491.8
Texas	1,048.9	115.3	1,045.2	963.7	1,004.3	998.6	960.3
Virginia	410.5	414.0	397.2	403.6	421.3	423.4	424.2
West Virginia	117.2	111.5	98.1	89.8	91.5	89.5	87.0
Total	5,774.9	4,856.1	5,491.0	5,408.5	5,696.5	5,678.8	5,613.4

Appendix I (continued)

Employees on Manufacturing Payrolls: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West							
Alaska	13.4	14.0	12.6	11.9	11.3	12.1	12.4
Arizona	152.6	160.6	154.4	155.8	172.8	181.6	184.2
California	2,001.1	2,022.7	1,945.4	1,949.3	2,065.5	2,076.1	2,063.9
Colorado	181.4	186.6	183.3	180.7	195.3	192.2	185.3
Hawaii	23.5	23.0	22.4	22.4	21.9	21.9	22.1
Idaho	54.9	52.7	47.8	51.4	54.8	54.7	52.2
Kansas	189.5	188.6	168.8	164.7	176.4	174.4	175.5
Missouri	435.9	427.5	406.8	405.4	433.8	430.3	422.2
Montana	23.6	23.2	20.6	22.1	22.5	21.8	21.2
Nebraska	96.1	94.9	87.9	84.7	90.5	88.4	85.8
Nevada	19.4	20.1	18.8	19.1	21.0	21.9	22.2
New Mexico	34.3	34.3	34.1	34.3	36.5	37.3	37.5
North Dakota	15.5	15.3	14.9	14.8	15.5	15.4	15.4
Oregon	214.2	202.7	185.7	188.8	201.1	199.3	196.7
South Dakota	26.0	25.9	24.8	25.9	29.2	27.5	28.3
Utah	88.6	89.6	85.7	85.5	94.0	94.0	92.0
Washington	307.4	305.2	289.0	278.4	288.1	295.6	304.2
Wyoming	10.5	9.9	9.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0
Total	3,887.9	3,896.8	3,712.1	3,703.4	3,938.2	3,952.5	3,929.1
Northeast	5,394.7	5,323.2	4,978.2	4,818.1	4,957.0	4,845.0	4,675.6
Midwest	5,331.2	5,139.6	4,633.8	4,516.6	4,811.9	4,801.0	4,718.4
Northeast and Midwest	10,725.9	10,462.8	9,612.0	9,334.7	9,768.9	9,646.0	9,394.0
South	5,774.9	4,856.1	5,491.0	5,408.5	5,696.5	5,678.8	5,613.4
West	3,887.9	3,896.8	3,712.1	3,703.4	3,938.2	3,952.5	3,929.1
South and West	9,662.8	8,752.9	9,203.1	9,111.9	9,634.7	9,631.3	9,542.5
U.S. Total	20,388.7	19,215.7	18,815.1	18,446.6	19,403.6	19,277.3	18,936.5

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Washington, D.C., May 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987).

Appendix J

Change in Manufacturing Employment: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1986	Gain/ Loss	Percent Change
New England				
Connecticut	441.8	395.5	-46.3	-10.5
Maine	113.2	103.9	-9.3	-8.2
Massachusetts	673.1	618.6	-54.5	-8.1
New Hampshire	116.8	118.1	1.3	1.1
Rhode Island	127.8	119.4	-8.4	-6.6
Vermont	50.6	49.6	-1.0	-2.0
Total	1,523.3	1,405.1	-118.2	-7.8
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	71.0	68.3	-2.7	-3.8
Maryland	237.9	209.8	-28.1	-11.8
New Jersey	783.4	692.8	-90.6	-11.6
New York	1,451.1	1,250.5	-200.6	-13.8
Pennsylvania	1,328.0	1,049.1	-278.9	-21.0
Total	3,871.4	3,270.5	-600.9	-15.5
Midwest				
Illinois	1,222.3	925.2	-297.1	-24.3
Indiana	658.0	602.8	-55.2	-8.4
Iowa	243.5	201.3	-42.2	-17.3
Michigan	1,007.2	998.3	-8.9	-.9
Minnesota	372.5	369.0	-3.5	-.9
Ohio	1,267.5	1,109.3	-158.2	-12.5
Wisconsin	560.2	512.5	-47.7	-8.5
Total	5,331.2	4,718.4	-612.8	-11.5
South				
Alabama	362.0	357.5	-4.5	-1.2
Arkansas	210.4	212.1	1.7	.8
D.C.	15.4	15.5	.1	.6
Florida	457.3	516.9	59.6	13.0
Georgia	516.2	546.6	30.4	5.9
Kentucky	276.1	253.2	-22.9	-8.3
Louisiana	212.2	166.7	-45.5	-21.4
Mississippi	221.4	222.9	1.5	.7
North Carolina	842.2	831.9	-10.3	-1.2
Oklahoma	190.1	162.8	-27.3	-14.4
South Carolina	392.3	364.0	-28.3	-7.2
Tennessee	502.7	491.8	-10.9	-2.2
Texas	1,048.9	960.3	-88.6	-8.4
Virginia	410.5	424.2	13.7	3.3
West Virginia	117.2	87.0	-30.2	-25.8
Total	5,774.9	5,613.4	-161.5	-2.8

Appendix J (continued)

Change in Manufacturing Employment: 1980 - 1986
(in thousands)

Region and State	1980	1986	Gain/ Loss	Percent Change
West				
Alaska	13.4	12.4	-1.0	-7.5
Arizona	152.6	184.2	31.6	20.7
California	2,001.1	2,063.9	62.8	3.1
Colorado	181.4	185.3	3.9	2.1
Hawaii	23.5	22.1	-1.4	-6.0
Idaho	54.9	52.2	-2.7	-4.9
Kansas	189.5	175.5	-14.0	-7.4
Missouri	435.9	422.2	-13.7	-3.1
Montana	23.6	21.2	-2.4	-10.2
Nebraska	96.1	85.8	-10.3	-10.7
Nevada	19.4	22.2	2.8	14.4
New Mexico	34.3	37.5	3.2	9.3
North Dakota	15.5	15.4	-.1	-.6
Oregon	214.2	196.7	-17.5	-8.2
South Dakota	26.0	28.3	2.3	8.8
Utah	88.6	92.[illegible]	3.4	3.8
Washington	307.4	304	-3.2	-1.0
Wyoming	10.5	8.0	-2.5	-23.8
Total	3,887.9	3,929.1	41.2	1.1
Northeast	5,394.7	4,675.6	-719.1	-13.3
Midwest	5,331.2	4,718.4	-612.8	-11.5
Northeast and Midwest	10,725.9	9,394.0	-1,331.9	-12.4
South	5,774.9	5,613.4	-161.5	-2.8
West	3,887.9	3,929.1	41.2	1.1
South and West	9,662.8	9,542.5	-120.3	-1.2
U.S. Total	20,388.7	18,936.5	-1,452.2	-7.1

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings (Washington, D.C., May 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987).

Appendix K

Change in Total Personal Income:
1980 - 1986
(in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	1980	1986	Gain/Loss	Percent Change
New England				
Connecticut	37,685,550	62,502,425	24,816,875	65.9
Maine	9,266,259	15,006,863	5,740,604	62.0
Massachusetts	60,944,662	103,353,355	42,408,693	69.6
New Hampshire	9,047,847	16,339,167	7,291,320	80.6
Rhode Island	9,027,546	14,212,921	5,185,375	57.4
Vermont	4,396,442	7,220,184	2,823,742	64.2
Total	130,368,306	218,634,915	88,266,609	67.7
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	6,094,724	9,497,864	3,403,140	55.8
Maryland	45,684,941	75,271,755	29,586,814	64.8
New Jersey	85,414,048	141,919,041	56,504,993	66.2
New York	188,275,106	304,095,180	115,820,074	61.5
Pennsylvania	117,445,135	169,391,776	51,946,641	44.2
Total	442,913,954	700,175,616	257,261,662	58.1
Midwest				
Illinois	124,014,596	180,051,815	56,037,219	45.2
Indiana	50,790,363	72,294,236	21,503,873	42.3
Iowa	27,811,290	38,052,926	10,241,636	36.8
Michigan	94,084,495	135,112,572	41,028,077	43.6
Minnesota	41,100,369	63,184,208	22,083,839	53.7
Ohio	105,033,615	149,807,225	44,773,610	42.6
Wisconsin	46,409,131	66,549,347	20,140,216	43.4
Total	489,243,859	705,052,329	215,808,470	44.1
South				
Alabama	30,064,000	45,939,490	15,875,490	52.8
Arkansas	17,106,168	26,267,729	9,161,561	53.6
D.C.	7,828,152	12,141,936	4,313,784	55.1
Florida	96,082,405	170,979,823	74,897,418	78.0
Georgia	45,812,000	82,077,596	36,265,596	79.2
Kentucky	29,388,138	41,902,228	12,514,090	42.6
Louisiana	36,694,984	50,382,442	13,687,458	37.3
Mississippi	17,502,938	25,504,133	8,001,195	45.7
North Carolina	47,177,072	78,762,903	31,585,831	67.0
Oklahoma	28,586,577	40,595,198	12,008,621	42.0
South Carolina	23,792,229	38,153,398	14,361,169	60.4
Tennessee	36,944,993	57,644,841	20,699,848	56.0
Texas	140,489,089	224,877,199	84,388,110	60.1
Virginia	52,701,136	89,169,331	36,468,195	69.2
West Virginia	15,456,106	20,289,369	4,833,263	31.3
Total	625,625,987	1,004,687,616	379,061,629	60.6

Appendix K (continued)

Change in Total Personal Income:
1980 - 1986
(in thousands of dollars)

Region and State	1980	1986	Gain	Percent Change
West				
Alaska	5,599,267	9,495,185	3,895,918	69.6
Arizona	25,087,250	44,718,529	19,631,279	78.3
California	276,110,159	456,098,125	179,987,966	65.2
Colorado	30,836,351	49,770,597	18,934,246	61.4
Hawaii	10,279,228	15,814,311	5,535,083	53.8
Idaho	8,127,650	11,250,100	3,122,450	38.4
Kansas	23,554,014	36,041,501	12,487,487	53.0
Missouri	45,764,267	69,856,275	24,092,008	52.6
Montana	7,039,586	9,666,207	2,626,621	37.3
Nebraska	14,585,593	21,956,578	7,370,985	50.5
Nevada	9,249,763	14,869,821	5,620,058	60.8
New Mexico	10,706,704	16,893,797	6,187,093	57.8
North Dakota	5,588,889	8,470,465	2,881,576	51.6
Oregon	26,055,397	35,955,251	9,899,854	38.0
South Dakota	5,680,311	8,364,210	2,683,899	47.2
Utah	11,710,730	18,287,913	6,577,183	56.2
Washington	44,569,056	66,978,145	22,409,089	50.3
Wyoming	5,381,640	6,484,514	1,102,874	20.5
Total	565,925,855	900,971,524	335,045,669	59.2
Northeast	573,282,260	918,810,531	345,528,271	60.3
Midwest	489,243,859	705,052,329	215,808,470	44.1
Northeast and Midwest	1,062,526,119	1,623,862,860	561,336,741	52.8
South	625,625,987	1,004,687,616	379,061,629	60.6
West	565,925,855	900,971,524	335,045,669	59.2
South and West	1,191,551,842	1,905,659,140	714,107,298	59.9
U.S. Total	2,254,077,961	3,529,522,000	1,275,444,039	56.6

SOURCE: Staff calculations from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, "State Personal Income, 1969-86 Revised Estimates" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office), p. 44.

Appendix L

Per Capita Personal Income:
1980 - 1986
(in dollars)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England	12,110	13,453	14,461	15,445	17,036	18,229	19,600
Connecticut	8,228	9,016	9,569	10,290	11,201	11,857	12,790
Maine	10,612	11,787	12,751	13,807	15,298	16,393	17,722
Massachusetts	9,789	10,847	11,585	12,649	13,801	14,860	15,911
New Hampshire	9,516	10,490	11,148	11,961	12,993	13,682	14,579
Rhode Island	8,578	9,592	10,123	10,663	11,538	12,415	13,348
Vermont	10,558	11,692	12,569	13,533	14,906	15,940	17,165
Average							
Mid-Atlantic	10,241	11,116	11,836	12,535	13,442	14,308	15,010
Delaware	10,809	11,972	12,754	13,656	14,849	15,948	16,864
Maryland	11,579	12,853	13,823	14,894	16,268	17,398	18,626
New Jersey	10,718	11,914	12,785	13,681	14,967	15,942	17,111
New York	9,893	10,869	11,425	11,949	12,738	13,540	14,249
Pennsylvania	10,647	11,778	12,566	13,386	14,535	15,504	16,523
Average							
Midwest	10,840	11,948	12,382	12,891	14,063	14,788	15,586
Illinois	9,248	10,103	10,339	10,821	11,845	12,431	13,136
Indiana	9,538	10,795	10,825	10,917	11,943	12,510	13,148
Iowa	10,165	10,867	11,098	11,857	13,001	14,003	14,775
Michigan	10,062	11,017	11,549	12,076	13,402	14,147	14,994
Minnesota	9,723	10,555	10,943	11,563	12,569	13,276	13,933
Ohio	9,846	10,573	11,071	11,579	12,561	13,147	13,909
Wisconsin	10,052	10,946	11,300	11,855	12,954	13,691	14,447
Average							
South	7,704	8,463	8,829	9,355	10,115	10,760	11,336
Alabama	7,470	8,333	8,624	9,117	9,955	10,553	11,073
Arkansas	12,279	13,632	14,748	15,660	17,037	18,362	19,397
D.C.	9,765	10,820	11,322	12,147	13,033	13,897	14,646
Florida	8,350	9,305	9,870	10,679	11,805	12,638	13,446
Georgia	8,018	8,862	9,225	9,451	10,340	10,759	11,238
Kentucky	8,682	9,822	10,249	10,458	10,946	11,267	11,193
Louisiana	6,927	7,668	8,005	8,314	8,916	9,279	9,716
Mississippi	7,998	8,879	9,282	9,986	11,001	11,685	12,438
North Carolina	9,395	10,676	11,354	11,152	11,725	12,173	12,283
Oklahoma	7,587	8,377	8,708	9,328	10,171	10,749	11,299
South Carolina	8,027	8,804	9,187	9,726	10,635	11,284	12,002
Tennessee	9,795	11,120	11,686	11,935	12,780	13,488	13,478
Texas	9,818	10,878	11,604	12,418	13,498	14,477	15,408
Virginia	7,916	8,522	8,981	9,101	9,680	1,937	1,918
West Virginia	8,868	9,850	10,356	8,586	11,724	12,412	12,898
Average							

Appendix L (continued)

Per Capita Personal Income:
1980 - 1986
(in dollars)

Region and State	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West							
Alaska	13,850	15,543	17,437	18,220	18,109	18,444	17,796
Arizona	9,161	10,063	10,268	10,998	11,969	12,818	13,474
California	11,603	12,723	13,236	13,927	15,097	16,036	16,904
Colorado	10,597	11,865	12,650	13,198	14,092	14,683	15,234
Hawaii	10,616	11,276	11,765	12,608	13,161	14,080	14,886
Idaho	8,570	9,272	9,275	9,893	10,361	10,859	11,223
Kansas	9,941	11,207	11,863	12,224	13,137	13,907	14,650
Missouri	9,396	10,303	10,805	11,404	12,386	13,121	13,789
Montana	8,924	9,877	10,078	10,411	10,826	11,031	11,803
Nebraska	9,272	10,641	11,037	11,250	12,312	13,042	13,742
Nevada	11,421	12,372	12,479	12,930	13,825	14,713	15,437
New Mexico	8,174	9,032	9,517	9,849	10,500	11,210	11,422
North Dakota	8,539	10,122	10,485	10,782	11,521	11,934	12,472
Oregon	9,864	10,446	10,594	11,271	12,048	12,687	13,328
South Dakota	8,219	9,255	9,489	9,674	10,586	11,034	11,814
Utah	7,953	8,647	9,012	9,399	10,110	10,661	10,981
Washington	10,727	11,629	12,016	12,681	13,411	14,128	15,009
Wyoming	11,339	12,342	12,263	11,841	12,252	12,940	12,781
Average	10,604	11,602	12,069	12,440	13,653	14,460	15,201
Northeast	10,627	11,758	12,567	13,420	14,620	15,605	16,672
Midwest	10,052	10,946	11,300	11,855	12,954	13,691	14,447
Northeast and Midwest	10,354	11,373	11,968	12,682	13,836	14,705	15,627
South	8,868	9,850	10,356	8,586	11,724	12,412	12,898
West	10,604	11,602	12,069	12,440	13,653	14,460	15,201
South and West	9,616	10,604	11,093	10,244	12,555	13,296	13,894
U.S. Average	9,950	10,949	11,481	11,315	13,114	13,907	14,641

SOURCE: Staff calculations from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, "State Personal Income, 1969-86 Revised Estimates" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1987), p. 47.

Appendix M

Business Starts and Failures: 1985 and 1986

Region and State	Starts		Failures	
	1985	1986[1]	1985	1986[1]
New England				
Connecticut	3,223	3,822	306	202
Maine	11,609	14,006	80	59
Massachusetts	5,222	6,239	683	733
New Hampshire	1,074	1,415	61	54
Rhode Island	765	834	60	37
Vermont	511	685	38	30
Total	22,404	27,001	1,228	1,115
Mid-Atlantic				
Delaware	648	631	46	46
Maryland	4,766	5,132	450	462
New Jersey	8,596	10,341	990	907
New York	19,190	21,609	1,851	1,510
Pennsylvania	9,136	9,809	1,657	1,563
Total	42,336	47,522	4,994	4,488
Midwest				
Illinois	11,958	10,504	3,402	3,277
Indiana	3,968	4,023	1,245	1,085
Iowa	1,864	1,618	830	663
Michigan	8,144	8,495	1,465	1,609
Minnesota	3,521	3,535	506	635
Ohio	8,262	8,869	2,456	2,057
Wisconsin	3,591	3,448	1,427	1,561
Total	41,308	40,492	11,331	10,887
South				
Alabama	3,221	3,236	608	369
Arkansas	1,965	1,908	622	372
D.C.	880	848	60	69
Florida	18,491	17,709	2,794	3,316
Georgia	6,790	7,303	952	606
Kentucky	2,934	3,269	983	947
Louisiana	4,402	4,141	1,383	1,824
Mississippi	1,600	1,877	468	501
North Carolina	5,278	5,225	665	583
Oklahoma	3,475	2,954	1,030	2,834
South Carolina	2,801	2,864	230	264
Tennessee	4,502	4,312	1,217	1,166
Texas	26,073	21,913	4,908	7,674
Virginia	5,783	6,030	991	684
West Virginia	1,200	1,418	367	225
Total	89,395	85,007	17,278	21,434

Appendix M (continued)

Business Starts and Failures: 1985 and 1986

Region and State	Starts 1985	Starts 1986[1]	Failures 1985	Failures 1986[1]
West				
Alaska	1,018	705	173	289
Arizona	4,736	4,283	693	664
California	28,937	29,851	10,296	10,160
Colorado	5,265	5,292	2,694	3,254
Hawaii	1,019	1,065	250	283
Idaho	1,071	1,017	203	311
Kansas	2,515	2,191	1,583	1,672
Missouri	4,424	4,316	1,247	1,622
Montana	940	812	194	184
Nebraska	1,237	1,161	487	365
Nevada	1,204	1,092	367	360
New Mexico	1,454	1,407	358	269
North Dakota	453	448	94	98
Oregon	2,767	2,957	1,151	1,001
South Dakota	474	461	145	150
Utah	1,796	1,731	576	571
Washington	5,311	5,238	1,637	1,774
Wyoming	521	525	274	281
Total	65,142	64,552	22,422	23,308
Northeast	64,740	74,523	6,222	5,603
Midwest	41,308	40,492	11,331	10,887
Northeast and Midwest	106,048	115,015	17,553	16,490
South	89,395	85,007	17,278	21,434
West	65,142	64,552	22,422	23,308
South and West	154,537	149,559	39,700	44,742
U.S. Total	260,585	264,574	57,253	61,232

[1] Preliminary

SOURCE: Staff calculations from Dun and Bradstreet's Business Failures Record and Business Starts Record New York, NY, 1987.

Appendix N

New Capital Expenditures by Manufacturing Establishments: 1982 and 1985
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1982	1985
New England		
Connecticut	1,054.2	1,303.6
Maine	510.3	584.8
Massachusetts	1,667.3	2,678.1
New Hampshire	246.2	405.7
Rhode Island	183.8	230.7
Vermont	270.9	313.6
Total	3,932.7	5,516.5
Mid-Atlantic		
Delaware	322.1	375.9
Maryland	718.1	1,182.2
New Jersey	2,061.3	2,535.9
New York	4,267.1	4,854.5
Pennsylvania	3,390.9	3,987.6
Total	10,759.5	12,936.1
Midwest		
Illinois	3,372.3	4,069.0
Indiana	2,232.7	3,141.8
Iowa	688.6	925.3
Michigan	3,503.0	5,718.6
Minnesota	1,193.0	1,487.8
Ohio	4,216.3	5,061.2
Wisconsin	1,547.2	1,954.7
Total	16,753.1	22,358.4
South		
Alabama	1,540.2	1,408.5
Arkansas	701.2	810.8
District of Columbia	55.1	54.6
Florida	1,960.6	2,311.4
Georgia	1,921.7	2,249.3
Kentucky	996.8	1,083.7
Louisiana	2,561.9	1,562.0
Mississippi	1,157.3	614.8
North Carolina	2,583.8	3,221.2
Oklahoma	841.3	680.2
South Carolina	1,503.0	1,610.7
Tennessee	2,061.5	1,939.1
Texas	8,193.2	5,634.4
Virginia	1,522.9	1,817.2
West Virginia	393.7	485.0
Total	27,994.2	25,482.9

Appendix N (continued)

New Capital Expenditures by Manufacturing Establishments: 1982 and 1985
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1982	1985
West		
Alaska	2,579.9	2,511.5
Arizona	765.2	915.3
California	8,439.4	9,157.8
Colorado	892.2	794.5
Hawaii	89.4	76.1
Idaho	147.3	234.1
Kansas	613.3	983.4
Missouri	1,339.8	1,436.9
Montana	74.6	63.7
Nebraska	245.3	292.3
Nevada	80.3	86.3
New Mexico	120.8	224.3
North Dakota	101.1	74.9
Oregon	644.0	608.0
South Dakota	62.3	83.2
Utah	327.6	387.6
Washington	1,074.3	1,231.3
Wyoming	49.8	78.5
Total	17,646.6	19,239.7
Northeast	14,692.2	18,452.6
Midwest	16,753.1	22,358.4
Northeast and Midwest	31,445.3	40,811.0
South	27,994.2	25,482.9
West	17,646.6	19,239.7
South and West	45,640.8	44,722.6
U.S. Total	171,918.7	231,461.1

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1985 Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Table 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1987).

Appendix O

Total Federal Funds Spent:
Fiscal Years 1981 - 1986
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
New England						
Connecticut	10,411	12,305	12,104	12,791	13,452	13,491
Maine	2,758	3,221	3,075	3,341	3,995	3,742
Massachusetts	16,576	18,015	20,252	21,422	23,167	24,937
New Hampshire	2,227	2,463	2,680	2,904	3,133	2,973
Rhode Island	2,581	2,628	2,825	2,982	3,092	3,223
Vermont	1,129	1,220	1,339	1,394	1,454	1,435
Total	35,682	39,852	42,275	44,834	48,293	49,801
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	1,500	1,545	1,569	1,635	1,723	1,786
Maryland	14,363	15,505	18,036	18,783	20,807	21,686
New Jersey	16,162	17,530	18,563	20,360	22,016	22,302
New York	43,574	45,986	50,105	53,393	56,773	59,448
Pennsylvania	27,422	29,628	33,290	32,413	35,227	37,453
Total	103,021	110,194	121,563	126,584	136,546	142,675
Midwest						
Illinois	22,619	23,618	25,982	25,506	28,405	30,149
Indiana	10,223	11,073	12,085	13,037	14,375	14,686
Iowa	5,032	5,501	6,549	6,332	7,645	8,345
Michigan	18,338	18,738	19,995	20,297	22,221	23,402
Minnesota	8,470	9,019	10,126	10,591	11,757	12,431
Ohio	22,015	24,213	26,237	25,670	28,707	31,823
Wisconsin	9,051	9,276	10,552	10,853	11,457	12,186
Total	95,748	101,438	111,526	112,286	124,567	133,022
South						
Alabama	9,361	9,934	10,814	11,444	12,469	13,097
Arkansas	4,900	5,273	6,095	6,088	6,873	7,179
D.C.	12,442	11,089	12,115	12,866	13,613	14,436
Florida	26,385	29,368	32,577	33,224	37,384	39,537
Georgia	12,196	13,234	14,801	15,915	17,546	18,506
Kentucky	7,429	8,034	8,853	9,369	9,722	12,516
Louisiana	10,401	9,890	10,329	10,693	12,042	12,372
Mississippi	6,478	6,723	7,716	8,278	7,807	8,475
North Carolina	11,189	11,951	12,874	13,626	15,005	15,746
Oklahoma	7,026	7,233	7,782	8,404	9,111	9,750
South Carolina	6,965	7,566	8,352	8,947	9,808	9,944
Tennessee	10,907	11,751	12,521	13,610	13,553	15,917
Texas	32,851	33,400	36,957	39,275	44,065	47,343
Virginia	19,094	22,339	25,257	24,251	26,980	28,039
West Virginia	4,149	4,162	4,731	4,825	5,017	5,409
Total	181,773	191,947	211,774	220,815	240,995	258,266

Appendix O (continued)

Total Federal Funds Spent:
Fiscal Years 1981 - 1986
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
West						
Alaska	2,074	1,937	2,060	2,322	2,531	2,719
Arizona	7,014	7,728	8,171	9,174	10,039	11,403
California	69,416	77,502	86,365	91,713	97,814	100,860
Colorado	7,481	7,960	8,903	9,165	9,796	11,496
Hawaii	3,811	3,506	4,055	4,232	4,568	4,643
Idaho	1,974	2,172	2,399	2,497	2,869	3,005
Kansas	5,596	6,586	7,127	8,158	8,638	8,757
Missouri	15,129	16,544	19,054	20,335	22,422	20,894
Montana	1,778	1,861	2,206	2,377	2,775	2,821
Nebraska	3,202	3,504	4,109	4,119	4,736	5,211
Nevada	2,178	2,289	2,608	2,807	3,085	3,723
New Mexico	4,978	5,247	5,375	6,131	6,572	7,092
North Dakota	1,510	1,640	2,130	2,276	2,691	2,818
Oregon	5,255	5,740	6,212	6,545	7,198	7,409
South Dakota	1,577	1,678	1,927	2,056	2,312	2,454
Utah	3,442	3,824	4,139	4,840	4,970	5,501
Washington	12,540	13,391	15,279	14,812	16,670	16,874
Wyoming	1,567	1,092	1,229	1,472	1,552	1,523
Total	150,522	164,201	183,348	195,031	211,238	219,203
Northeast	138,703	150,046	163,838	171,418	184,839	192,476
Midwest	95,748	101,438	111,526	112,286	124,567	133,022
Northeast and Midwest	234,451	251,484	275,364	283,704	309,406	325,498
South	181,773	191,947	211,774	220,815	240,995	258,266
West	150,522	164,201	183,348	195,031	211,238	219,203
South and West	332,295	356,148	395,122	415,846	452,233	477,469
U.S. Total	566,746	607,632	670,486	699,550	761,639	802,967

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1986, Table 11 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1987), p. 38.

Appendix P

Major Categories of Federal Spending for FY 1986

Region and State	Total	Grants to States	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payments	Procure-ment	Other Direct Expendi-tures
New England						
Connecticut	13,491	1,501	1,000	4,643	5,848	498
Maine	3,742	672	455	1,924	645	45
Massachusetts	24,937	3,082	2,079	9,521	9,461	793
New Hampshire	2,973	404	557	1,447	518	48
Rhode Island	3,223	570	440	1,698	448	66
Vermont	1,435	334	155	754	151	41
Total	49,801	6,563	4,686	19,987	17,071	1,491
Mid-Atlantic						
Delaware	1,786	314	253	927	260	32
Maryland	21,686	1,959	4,987	7,326	6,776	638
New Jersey	22,302	3,354	2,737	11,769	4,124	319
New York	59,448	12,380	5,217	28,554	11,679	1,618
Pennsylvania	37,453	5,718	4,187	21,217	5,581	750
Total	142,675	23,725	17,381	69,793	28,420	3,357
Midwest						
Illinois	30,149	5,010	4,000	16,751	3,014	1,374
Indiana	14,686	2,000	1,446	7,732	2,997	511
Iowa	8,345	1,158	603	4,406	822	1,356
Michigan	23,402	4,353	1,959	13,491	3,101	498
Minnesota	12,431	2,110	1,019	5,470	2,674	1,158
Ohio	31,823	4,764	3,175	15,880	7,452	553
Wisconsin	12,186	2,310	941	6,729	1,604	602
Total	133,022	21,705	13,143	70,459	21,664	6,052
South						
Alabama	13,097	1,759	2,423	6,437	2,266	213
Arkansas	7,179	1,123	766	3,960	1,021	308
D.C.	14,436	1,423	7,453	1,499	2,759	1,302
Florida	39,537	3,244	4,988	23,669	7,223	412
Georgia	18,506	2,732	3,728	7,799	3,957	292
Kentucky	12,516	1,784	1,709	5,576	3,300	147
Louisiana	12,372	2,039	1,479	5,856	2,562	436
Mississippi	8,475	1,344	1,145	3,928	1,835	222
North Carolina	15,746	2,281	3,163	8,421	1,530	352
Oklahoma	9,750	1,400	1,990	4,902	973	485
South Carolina	9,944	1,322	2,170	4,552	1,784	117
Tennessee	15,917	2,128	2,036	6,968	4,550	235
Texas	47,343	5,225	7,524	20,473	12,692	1,429
Virginia	28,039	1,995	8,705	9,371	7,260	709
West Virginia	5,409	1,063	486	3,461	321	78
Total	258,266	30,862	49,765	116,872	54,033	6,737

Appendix P (continued)

Major Categories of Federal Spending for FY 1986

Region and State	Total	Grants to States	Salaries and Wages	Direct Payments	Procure-ment	Other Direct Expendi-tures
West						
Alaska	2,719	664	887	388	759	20
Arizona	11,403	1,206	1,563	5,166	3,253	214
California	100,860	11,291	15,052	36,960	35,228	2,328
Colorado	11,496	1,220	2,296	4,068	3,555	356
Hawaii	4,643	473	1,961	1,517	619	73
Idaho	3,005	435	413	1,331	642	183
Kansas	8,757	884	1,265	3,769	2,166	673
Missouri	20,894	1,982	2,342	8,134	6,633	1,803
Montana	2,821	592	413	1,231	158	427
Nebraska	5,211	661	773	2,421	507	849
Nevada	3,723	418	476	1,378	1,426	25
New Mexico	7,092	857	1,103	2,029	2,984	118
North Dakota	2,818	433	440	967	314	664
Oregon	7,409	1,340	915	4,356	593	206
South Dakota	2,454	457	385	1,066	213	332
Utah	5,501	807	1,176	1,757	1,624	137
Washington	16,874	1,905	2,948	6,736	4,761	524
Wyoming	1,523	471	266	560	182	44
Total	219,203	26,096	34,674	83,834	65,617	8,976
Northeast	192,476	30,288	22,067	89,780	45,491	4,848
Midwest	133,022	21,705	13,143	70,459	21,664	6,052
Northeast and Midwest	325,498	51,993	35,210	160,239	67,155	10,900
South	258,266	30,862	49,765	116,872	54,033	6,737
West	219,203	26,096	34,674	83,834	65,617	8,976
South and West	477,469	56,958	84,439	200,706	119,650	15,713
U.S. Total	802,967	108,951	119,649	360,945	186,805	26,613

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year 1986, Table 1 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1987), p. 1.

Appendix Q

Public High School Graduates: 1980 - 1985

State and Region	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
New England					
Connecticut	38,369	37,706	36,204	33,679	32,126
Maine	15,554	14,764	14,600	13,935	13,924
Massachusetts	74,831	73,414	71,219	65,885	63,411
New Hampshire	11,552	11,669	11,470	11,478	11,052
Rhode Island	10,719	10,545	10,533	9,652	9,201
Vermont	6,424	6,513	6,011	6,002	5,769
Total	157,449	154,611	150,037	140,631	135,483
Mid-Atlantic					
Delaware	7,349	7,144	6,924	6,410	5,893
Maryland	54,050	54,621	52,446	50,684	48,299
New Jersey	93,168	93,750	90,048	85,569	81,547
New York	198,465	194,605	184,022	174,762	166,752
Pennsylvania	144,645	143,356	137,494	132,412	127,226
Total	497,677	493,476	470,934	449,837	429,717
Midwest					
Illinois	136,795	136,534	128,814	122,561	117,027
Indiana	73,381	73,984	70,549	65,710	63,308
Iowa	42,635	41,509	39,569	37,248	36,087
Michigan	124,372	121,030	112,950	115,206	111,816
Minnesota	64,166	62,145	59,015	55,376	53,352
Ohio	143,503	139,899	133,524	127,837	122,281
Wisconsin	67,743	67,357	64,321	62,189	58,851
Total	652,595	642,458	608,742	586,127	562,722
South					
Alabama	44,894	45,409	44,352	42,021	40,002
Arkansas	29,577	29,710	28,447	27,049	26,342
D.C.	4,848	4,521	4,909	4,073	3,940
Florida	88,755	90,736	86,871	85,908	81,140
Georgia	62,963	64,489	63,293	60,718	58,654
Kentucky	41,714	42,531	40,478	39,645	37,999
Louisiana	46,199	46,324	39,539	39,400	39,460
Mississippi	28,083	28,023	27,271	26,324	25,315
North Carolina	69,395	71,210	68,783	66,803	67,245
Oklahoma	38,875	38,347	36,799	35,254	34,626
South Carolina	38,347	38,647	37,570	36,800	34,500
Tennessee	50,648	51,447	46,704	44,711	43,293
Texas	171,665	172,085	168,897	161,580	159,234
Virginia	67,126	67,809	65,571	62,177	60,959
West Virginia	23,580	23,589	23,561	22,613	22,262
Total	806,669	814,877	783,045	755,076	734,971

Appendix Q (continued)

Public High School Graduates: 1980 - 1985

State and Region	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
West					
Alaska	5,343	5,477	5,622	5,457	5,184
Arizona	28,416	28,049	26,530	28,332	27,877
California	242,172	241,343	236,897	232,199	225,448
Colorado	35,897	35,494	34,875	32,954	32,255
Hawaii	11,472	11,563	10,757	10,454	10,092
Idaho	12,679	12,560	12,126	11,732	12,148
Kansas	29,397	28,298	28,316	26,730	25,983
Missouri	60,359	59,872	56,420	53,388	51,290
Montana	11,634	11,162	10,689	10,224	10,016
Nebraska	21,411	21,027	19,986	18,674	18,036
Nevada	9,069	9,240	8,979	8,726	8,572
New Mexico	17,915	17,635	16,530	15,914	15,622
North Dakota	9,924	9,504	8,886	8,569	8,146
Oregon	28,729	28,780	28,099	27,214	26,870
South Dakota	10,385	9,864	9,206	8,638	8,206
Utah	19,886	19,400	19,350	19,606	19,890
Washington	50,046	50,148	45,809	44,919	45,431
Wyoming	6,161	5,999	5,909	5,764	5,687
Total	610,895	605,415	584,986	569,494	556,753
Northeast	655,126	648,087	620,971	590,468	565,200
Midwest	652,595	642,458	608,742	586,127	562,722
Northeast and Midwest	1,307,721	1,290,545	1,229,713	1,176,595	1,127,922
South	806,669	814,877	783,045	755,076	734,971
West	610,895	605,415	584,986	569,494	556,753
South and West	806,750	814,958	783,126	755,157	735,052
U.S. Total	1,307,803	1,290,627	1,229,795	1,176,677	1,128,004

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Educational Statistics 1987, Table 71 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1987), p. 85.

Appendix R

Expenditures Per Pupil in Public Schools: 1981 - 1985
(in dollars)

Region and State	1981-82	1983-84	1984-85
New England			
Connecticut	3,188	4,023	4,738
Maine	2,221	2,700	3,024
Massachusetts	3,137	3,595	4,026
New Hampshire	2,509	2,980	3,271
Rhode Island	3,040	3,938	4,285
Vermont	2,793	3,359	3,651
Average	2,815	3,433	3,832
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	3,198	3,849	4,184
Maryland	3,234	3,858	4,102
New Jersey	3,674	4,496	4,504
New York	4,280	5,117	5,492
Pennsylvania	3,050	3,648	4,237
Average	3,487	4,194	4,503
Midwest			
Illinois	2,936	3,298	3,538
Indiana	2,306	2,725	3,051
Iowa	2,874	3,274	3,439
Michigan	3,140	3,556	3,848
Minnesota	2,905	3,395	3,674
Ohio	2,492	2,982	3,257
Wisconsin	2,935	3,513	3,816
Average	2,798	3,249	3,518
South			
Alabama	2,063	2,055	2,325
Arkansas	1,841	2,235	2,353
D.C.	3,792	4,766	4,571
Florida	2,443	2,932	3,238
Georgia	2,019	2,352	2,657
Kentucky	1,906	2,311	2,390
Louisiana	2,590	2,694	2,905
Mississippi	1,706	2,244	2,357
North Carolina	4,107	2,303	2,625
Oklahoma	2,673	2,859	2,850
South Carolina	1,907	2,183	2,591
Tennessee	1,895	2,101	2,363
Texas	2,229	2,784	3,043
Virginia	2,384	2,870	3,155
West Virginia	2,593	2,879	3,244
Average	2,410	2,638	2,844

Appendix R (continued)

Expenditures Per Pupil in Public Schools: 1981 - 1985
(in dollars)

Region and State	1981-82	1983-84	1984-85
West			
Alaska	6,312	8,627	7,843
Arizona	2,462	2,751	2,724
California	2,671	2,963	3,256
Colorado	2,914	3,373	3,697
Hawaii	2,862	3,334	3,465
Idaho	1,945	2,146	2,401
Kansas	2,815	3,284	3,560
Missouri	2,342	2,748	2,958
Montana	2,998	3,604	3,847
Nebraska	2,704	3,221	3,471
Nevada	2,424	2,690	2,829
New Mexico	2,703	2,928	3,153
North Dakota	2,727	3,028	3,210
Oregon	3,299	3,677	3,889
South Dakota	2,300	2,685	2,892
Utah	1,872	2,053	2,220
Washington	2,650	3,465	3,723
Wyoming	3,417	4,523	4,799
Average	2,856	3,394	3,552

SOURCE: Staff calculations from U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Educational Statistics 1987, Table 99 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1987), p. 113.

APPENDIX S

Public School Enrollment: 1981-1985

Region and State	Fall 1981		Fall 1982		Fall 1983		Fall 1984		Fall 1985	
	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12
New England										
Connecticut	347,490	157,896	335,997	150,473	328,574	149,011	323,391	144,754	321,203	140,823
Maine	148,769	67,524	146,848	65,138	145,814	63,939	142,176	65,361	140,413	65,688
Massachusetts	620,543	326,494	596,990	311,994	578,306	300,538	566,028	293,363	559,057	285,273
New Hampshire	109,959	53,868	107,349	52,848	106,303	52,727	105,525	50,621	106,912	54,062
Rhode Island	91,642	51,173	89,467	49,895	90,342	45,838	89,372	44,662	89,958	43,484
Vermont	64,988	28,195	64,181	27,273	63,452	26,964	62,738	27,351	62,703	27,454
Total	1,383,391	685,150	1,340,832	657,621	1,312,791	639,017	1,289,230	626,112	1,280,246	616,784
Mid-Atlantic										
Delaware	60,287	34,785	61,367	31,279	61,181	30,225	61,961	29,806	63,082	29,819
Maryland	472,288	249,553	461,794	237,407	451,716	231,775	446,244	227,596	446,321	225,239
New Jersey	788,163	411,480	776,608	395,912	761,464	386,377	747,182	382,041	740,497	375,697
New York	1,778,207	982,567	1,761,336	957,342	1,735,517	939,301	1,712,219	933,592	1,703,430	917,948
Pennsylvania	1,186,821	652,194	1,157,356	626,613	1,130,767	607,185	1,102,776	599,104	1,092,558	590,663
Total	4,285,766	2,330,579	4,218,461	2,248,553	4,140,645	2,194,863	4,070,382	2,172,139	4,045,888	2,139,366
Midwest										
Illinois	1,304,192	619,892	1,286,858	593,431	1,271,525	581,791	1,254,477	579,878	1,246,496	579,982
Indiana	690,810	334,362	663,547	335,995	670,440	313,944	661,779	310,880	654,061	312,045
Iowa	341,218	174,998	337,728	167,255	333,198	164,089	328,835	162,176	324,332	161,000
Michigan	1,182,083	620,951	1,156,597	604,924	1,132,701	603,180	1,107,814	589,168	1,103,969	585,859
Minnesota	480,008	253,733	471,670	243,520	466,578	238,658	464,107	237,590	467,957	237,183
Ohio	1,255,096	643,405	1,258,642	601,603	1,240,344	586,956	1,220,019	585,421	1,206,138	587,637
Wisconsin	512,831	291,431	503,871	280,959	500,778	273,868	497,175	270,367	501,402	266,832
Total	5,766,238	2,938,772	5,678,913	2,827,687	5,615,564	2,762,486	5,534,206	2,735,480	5,504,355	2,730,538
South										
Alabama	518,534	224,914	509,952	214,085	510,814	211,087	514,355	198,231	517,361	213,099
Arkansas	305,030	132,091	304,443	128,122	304,975	127,145	304,518	128,150	303,536	129,874
D.C.	67,547	27,428	64,696	26,409	63,297	25,546	62,808	24,589	62,494	24,598
Florida	1,035,323	452,398	1,038,998	445,736	1,044,107	451,436	1,061,736	462,371	1,086,250	476,622
Georgia	736,565	319,552	739,178	314,511	738,258	312,601	745,837	316,478	756,752	322,842
Kentucky	458,781	199,569	457,505	193,579	454,931	192,483	451,111	193,310	448,768	195,065
Louisiana	543,275	238,778	561,411	222,616	577,234	222,959	578,911	222,030	571,321	221,383
Mississippi	328,016	143,599	326,998	141,296	327,509	140,235	325,454	140,604	329,981	141,214
North Carolina	772,876	336,084	768,755	328,060	761,053	328,553	755,313	333,411	749,451	336,714
Oklahoma	408,579	173,993	423,140	170,685	420,913	170,476	416,664	173,026	414,279	178,048
South Carolina	420,664	188,494	424,362	184,156	423,016	181,537	422,417	180,301	424,125	182,518

APPENDIX S (continued)

Public School Enrollment: 1981-1985

Region and State	Fall 1981		Fall 1982		Fall 1983		Fall 1984		Fall 1985	
	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12	K - 8	9 - 12
Tennessee	593,556	244,741	590,839	237,425	587,014	235,043	581,452	235,760	574,517	239,236
Texas	2,098,126	837,421	2,149,813	835,846	2,155,012	834,784	2,188,511	851,794	2,260,679	871,026
Virginia	690,736	298,812	682,630	293,097	674,016	292,094	667,215	298,007	665,151	302,953
West Virginia	266,944	110,828	266,950	108,165	263,254	107,997	255,112	107,829	249,034	108,889
Total	9,244,552	3,928,702	9,309,670	3,843,788	9,305,403	3,833,976	9,331,414	3,865,891	9,413,699	3,944,081
West										
Alaska	63,756	27,102	63,211	26,202	70,284	27,922	75,206	29,393	77,211	30,134
Arizona	355,275	151,924	359,229	151,067	354,415	152,267	373,235	156,827	386,057	162,195
California	2,769,788	1,276,368	2,801,818	1,263,668	2,813,524	1,275,493	2,845,962	1,305,148	2,926,705	1,328,849
Colorado	376,043	168,131	379,599	165,610	376,775	165,421	376,216	169,211	378,735	171,907
Hawaii	109,272	53,533	110,202	51,822	110,419	51,822	111,650	52,210	111,564	52,605
Idaho	145,547	58,977	145,416	57,557	148,363	57,989	148,937	59,143	149,380	59,289
Kansas	282,014	127,895	282,879	124,195	282,389	122,833	282,182	123,165	285,671	124,558
Missouri	553,012	265,693	546,751	255,784	546,155	249,298	545,062	248,731	544,197	250,910
Montana	106,235	47,200	106,869	45,466	108,268	45,378	108,796	45,616	107,918	45,951
Nebraska	186,755	86,585	186,265	82,744	185,941	81,057	184,618	80,981	184,296	81,523
Nevada	102,635	48,704	102,639	48,465	102,358	48,084	104,963	46,670	107,070	47,878
New Mexico	187,192	80,899	189,968	78,664	191,824	77,887	194,928	77,550	187,479	90,072
North Dakota	79,579	38,129	81,171	35,907	82,321	34,092	83,635	35,076	83,702	34,868
Oregon	315,388	141,777	308,964	139,220	307,121	139,988	305,628	141,256	305,418	142,109
South Dakota	85,887	39,770	85,990	37,907	86,324	36,736	86,724	36,590	87,644	36,647
Utah	261,722	93,832	275,145	95,038	280,792	97,416	289,340	100,801	298,760	104,635
Washington	513,018	237,170	507,515	231,700	503,551	232,688	502,392	238,785	506,890	242,816
Wyoming	71,842	27,699	74,396	27,269	72,103	27,151	73,049	28,212	73,988	28,791
Total	6,564,960	2,971,388	6,608,027	2,918,285	6,622,927	2,924,322	6,692,523	2,975,365	6,802,685	3,035,737
Northeast	5,669,157	3,015,729	5,559,293	2,906,174	5,453,436	2,833,880	5,359,612	2,798,251	5,326,134	2,756,150
Midwest	5,766,238	2,938,772	5,678,913	2,827,687	5,615,564	2,762,486	5,534,206	2,735,480	5,504,355	2,730,538
Northeast and Midwest	11,435,395	5,954,501	11,238,206	5,733,861	11,069,000	5,596,366	10,893,818	5,533,731	10,830,489	5,486,688
South	9,244,552	3,928,702	9,309,670	3,843,788	9,305,403	3,833,976	9,331,414	3,865,891	9,413,699	3,944,081
West	6,564,960	2,971,388	6,608,027	2,918,285	6,622,927	2,924,322	6,692,523	2,975,365	6,802,685	3,035,737
South and West	15,809,512	6,900,090	15,917,697	6,762,073	15,928,330	6,758,298	16,023,937	6,841,256	16,216,384	6,979,818
U.S. Total	27,244,907	12,854,591	27,155,903	12,495,934	26,997,330	12,354,664	26,917,755	12,374,987	27,046,873	12,466,506

SOURCE: Northeast-Midwest Coalition staff calculations from U.S. Department of Education, Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Educational Statistics 1987, Table 30, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 1987), p. 38.

Appendix T

Comparison of Energy Expenditures and Fossil Fuel Production by State: 1985
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	Expenditures	Value of Fossil Fuels[1]
New England		
Connecticut	5,614	0
Maine	2,061	0
Massachusetts	9,476	0
New Hampshire	1,538	0
Rhode Island	1,478	0
Vermont	866	0
Total	21,033	0
Mid-Atlantic		
Delaware	1,284	0
Maryland	7,303	0[2]
New Jersey	15,796	0[2]
New York	25,713	209
Pennsylvania	20,137	2,891
Total	70,233	3,100
Midwest		
Illinois	21,408	2,440
Indiana	11,928	960
Iowa	5,639	15
Michigan	16,571	1,084
Minnesota	7,394	0
Ohio	20,663	2,083
Wisconsin	8,023	0
Total	91,626	6,582
South		
Alabama	7,901	2,038
Arkansas	4,400	782
District of Columbia	1,147	0
Florida	18,421	301
Georgia	10,823	0
Kentucky	6,391	4,553
Louisiana	13,543	25,247
Mississippi	4,445	1,118
North Carolina	10,695	0
Oklahoma	6,786	8,528
South Carolina	5,805	0
Tennessee	8,964	240
Texas	45,643	34,785
Virginia	9,208	1,269
West Virginia	3,717	4,879
Total	158,489	83,740

Appendix T (continued)
Comparison of Energy Expenditures and Fossil Fuel Production by State: 1985
(in millions of dollars)

Region and State	Expenditures	Value of Fossil Fuels[1]
West		
Alaska	1,755	10,295[3]
Arizona	5,474	201
California	41,286	9,431
Colorado	5,310	1,625
Hawaii	1,927	0
Idaho	1,704	0
Kansas	5,177	2,219
Missouri	9,050	155
Montana	1,705	1,208
Nebraska	2,950	147
Nevada	1,895	44
New Mexico	2,612	4,712
North Dakota	1,635	1,493[4]
Oregon	4,434	10
South Dakota	1,253	39
Utah	2,770	1,417[3]
Washington	7,337	0
Wyoming	1,425	5,547
Total	99,699	38,544
Northeast	91,266	3,100
Midwest	91,626	6,127
Northeast and Midwest	182,892	9,228
South	158,489	83,739
West	99,699	38,544
South and West	258,188	122,284
U.S. Total[5]	441,045	131,511

[1]Value of production at the mine mouth or well head.
[2]Less than 1.
[3]Coal production total was withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
[4]Natural gas production was unavailable.
[5]Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, State Energy Price and Expenditure Report, 1985 (Washington, D.C., October 21, 1987), p. 7; Natural Gas Annual, 1985 (Washington, D.C., November 24, 1986), p. 13; Petroleum Supply Annual, 1985, vol. 1 (Washington, D.C., December 16, 1986), p. 20; and Coal Production 1985 (Washington, D.C., November 7, 1986), pp. 44, 50.

Appendix U

Industrial Energy Consumption: 1980 and 1985

Region and State	1980	1985	Percent Change 1980-85
New England			
Connecticut	172.5	135.7	-21.3%
Maine	89.3	95.9	7.4%
Massachusetts	190.9	221.3	15.9%
New Hampshire	46.9	48.9	4.3%
Rhode Island	38.8	47.5	22.4%
Vermont	22.8	23.7	3.9%
Total	561.2	573.0	2.1%
Mid-Atlantic			
Delaware	100.8	85.6	-15.1%
Maryland	367.8	387.5	5.4%
New Jersey	664.8	501.4	-24.6%
New York	921.3	702.4	-23.8%
Pennsylvania	1,779.8	1,257.4	-29.4%
Total	3,834.5	2,934.3	-23.5%
Midwest			
Illinois	1,412.6	1,228.6	-13.0%
Indiana	1,263.7	1,116.4	-11.7%
Iowa	364.9	325.9	-10.7%
Michigan	1,017.2	913.2	-10.2%
Minnesota	128.8	142.8	10.9%
Ohio	1,858.4	1,523.6	-18.0%
Wisconsin	425.4	411.3	-3.3%
Total	6,471.0	5,661.8	-12.5%
South			
Alabama	786.9	633.1	-19.5%
Arkansas	344.2	299.1	-13.2%
District of Columbia	43.3	29.9	-30.9%
Florida	544.3	424.8	-22.0%
Georgia	538.2	574.3	6.7%
Kentucky	634.3	447.5	-29.4%
Louisiana	2,376.1	2,050.5	-13.7%
Mississippi	272.6	303.6	11.4%
North Carolina	555.9	542.4	-2.4%
Oklahoma	516.3	532.0	3.0%
South Carolina	405.5	399.7	-1.4%
Tennessee	690.5	585.4	-15.2%
Texas	5,475.0	4,887.9	-10.7%
Virginia	419.9	419.2	-.2%
West Virginia	506.8	378.5	-25.3%
Total	14,110.1	12,507.9	-11.4%

Appendix U (continued)

Industrial Energy Consumption: 1980 and 1985

Region and State	1980	1985	Percent Change 1980-85
West			
Alaska	135.4	199.6	47.4%
Arizona	189.0	199.9	5.8%
California	1,845.5	1,691.9	-8.3%
Colorado	254.2	174.3	-31.4%
Hawaii	62.4	47.2	-24.4%
Idaho	121.6	117.7	-3.2%
Kansas	420.4	404.5	-3.8%
Missouri	393.1	389.5	-.9%
Montana	160.5	145.0	-9.7%
Nebraska	148.5	126.7	-14.7%
Nevada	79.0	88.9	12.5%
New Mexico	165.0	159.4	-3.4%
North Dakota	67.4	145.0	215.1%
Oregon	277.2	219.6	-20.8%
South Dakota	49.1	47.0	-4.3%
Utah	216.5	219.6	1.4%
Washington	587.2	552.0	-6.0%
Wyoming	223.8	205.5	-8.2%
Total	5,395.8	5,133.3	-4.9%
Northeast	4,395.7	3,507.3	-20.2%
Midwest	6,471.0	5,661.8	-12.5%
Northeast and Midwest	10,866.7	9,169.1	-15.6%
South	14,110.1	12,507.9	-11.4%
West	5,395.8	5,133.3	-4.9%
South and West	19,505.9	17,641.2	-9.6%
U.S. Total	30,372.6	26,810.3	-11.7%

SOURCE: Staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data Report: Consumption Estimates, 1960-1985 (Washington, D.C., April 27, 1987), passim.

Appendix V

Average State Natural Gas and Electricity Prices: 1985
(in dollars per million BTU)

Region and State	Natural Gas	Electricity
New England		
Connecticut	7.19	27.74
Maine	7.41	20.92
Massachusetts	6.26	25.23
New Hampshire	6.44	24.43
Rhode Island	6.69	25.74
Vermont	5.59	21.97
Mid-Atlantic		
Delaware	4.96	22.41
Maryland	6.29	19.35
New Jersey	6.14	29.37
New York	5.87	27.85
Pennsylvania	5.66	22.18
Midwest		
Illinois	5.06	21.78
Indiana	4.72	17.72
Iowa	4.64	19.95
Michigan	5.50	20.73
Minnesota	5.13	16.54
Ohio	5.33	17.61
Wisconsin	5.37	17.53
South		
Alabama	4.70	19.02
Arkansas	3.82	19.10
District of Columbia	7.30	21.61
Florida	3.75	23.50
Georgia	5.24	17.57
Kentucky	4.66	15.43
Louisiana	3.08	18.52
Mississippi	3.76	17.91
North Carolina	5.27	18.51
Oklahoma	3.35	17.85
South Carolina	5.04	16.84
Tennessee	4.44	15.59
Texas	3.37	19.28
Virginia	5.66	17.81
West Virginia	5.10	17.40

Average State Natural Gas and Electricity Prices: 1985
(in dollars per million BTU)

Region and State	Natural Gas	Electricity
West		
Alaska	1.19	25.79
Arizona	4.95	21.70
California	5.09	23.82
Colorado	4.61	18.84
Hawaii	14.20	30.86
Idaho	5.09	11.16
Kansas	3.58	19.86
Missouri	5.04	17.79
Montana	4.86	10.97
Nebraska	4.40	16.27
Nevada	5.42	16.66
New Mexico	4.64	22.42
North Dakota	5.12	17.87
Oregon	5.55	13.55
South Dakota	5.02	17.67
Utah	3.99	19.17
Washington	5.26	9.54
Wyoming	4.23	13.30
U.S. Average	4.60	19.85

SOURCE: Staff calculations based on U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, State Energy Price and Expenditure Report 1985 (Washington, D.C., October 21, 1987), pp. 9, 11.